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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

The number of police departments contributing one or more crime reports for the first 3 months of 1936 is shown in the following table. The information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for all cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 3 months of 1932–36.

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1932	1,476	49,368,231	1935	1,833	62,304,616
1933	1,561	53,295,629	1936	2,111	63,766,619
1934	1,593	61,715,079			

The above comparison shows that during the first 3 months of 1936 there was an increase of 278 cities as compared with 1935.

In addition to the 2,111 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1936, one or more reports were received during that period from 862 sheriffs and State police units and from 6 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 2,979 agencies contributing crime reports during 1936.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	859	87.4	60,281,688	57,336,429	95.1
1. Cities over 250,000	37	36	97.3	29,695,500	29,415,100	99.1
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	94	90.4	6,980,407	6,325,670	90.6
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	171	89.5	6,638,544	5,978,777	90.1
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	594	501	84.3	9,116,925	7,766,570	85.2

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,252 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 6,430,190. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

In table 1 there is shown the number of offenses reported during the first 3 months of 1936 by the police departments of 1,667 cities with an aggregate population of 58,477,539. The figures are divided into 6 groups according to size of city and also include data showing the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. The figures have been presented in this form in order that the data for individual cities may be compared with the national averages for cities of approximately the same size.

The compilation shows that more than 95 percent of the offenses reported consisted of crimes against property (larceny, burglary, auto theft, and robbery), whereas offenses against the person constituted 4.6 percent of the crimes reported. The following percentage distribution contains figures for individual types of crimes.

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	296.4	100.0	Robbery	15.3	5.2
			Aggravated assault	9.9	3.3
Larceny	149.8	50.6	Rape	1.6	.5
Burglary	72.1	24.3	Murder	1.4	.5
Auto theft	45.3	15.3	Manslaughter	1.0	.3

Most of the police departments forwarding crime reports to the F B I divided offenses of larceny into two groups, those in which the value of the property stolen was $50 or more, and those in which the value was less than $50. Of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 82 reported larceny data classified in accordance with the foregoing, and a separate compilation of that information is presented below.

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
30 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,669,700:		
Number of offenses known	4,525	27,430
Rate per 100,000	23.0	139.5
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,265,312:		
Number of offenses known	1,718	12,860
Rate per 100,000	23.6	177.0

The above compilation shows that the police departments in cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants reported lower rates for both larceny classes than the communities with from 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
34 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,682,600:								
Number of offenses known	403	[1] 36	570	5,759	2,736	20,148	39,138	14,044
Rate per 100,000	1.4	1.4	2.0	20.1	9.5	70.2	136.5	49.0
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,496,212:								
Number of offenses known	130	70	113	1,154	1,102	7,775	15,003	4,788
Rate per 100,000	1.7	0.9	1.5	15.4	14.7	103.7	200.1	63.9
GROUP III								
82 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,588,309:								
Number of offenses known	81	32	52	755	699	4,430	11,130	2,665
Rate per 100,000	1.4	0.6	0.9	13.5	12.5	79.3	199.2	47.7
GROUP IV								
144 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,013,122:								
Number of offenses known	45	33	77	448	466	3,677	8,583	1,952
Rate per 100,000	0.9	0.7	1.5	8.9	9.3	73.3	171.2	38.9
GROUP V								
435 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,705,261:								
Number of offenses known	80	47	81	499	552	3,810	8,958	2,002
Rate per 100,000	1.2	0.7	1.2	7.4	8.2	56.8	133.6	29.9
GROUP VI								
918 cities under 10,000; total population, 4,992,035:								
Number of offenses known	53	26	70	326	240	2,342	4,769	1,061
Rate per 100,000	1.1	0.5	1.4	6.5	4.8	46.9	95.5	21.3
Total 1,667 cities; total population, 58,477,539:								
Number of offenses known	792	[2] 57	963	8,941	5,795	42,182	87,581	26,512
Rate per 100,000	1.4	1.0	1.6	15.3	9.9	72.1	149.8	45.3

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 32 cities with a total population of 26,954,400.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,665 cities with a total population of 56,749,339.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1936.

In table 2 there are presented data for the first quarter of 1936 indicating the monthly variations in the number of offenses reported to the police departments of 88 cities with a combined population of 36,178,812.

The figures for robbery showed a downward trend during the first 3 months of the year, whereas the figures for rape and aggravated assault evidenced increases. The figures for the remaining offense classes showed irregular variations.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 88 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1936*

[Total population, 36,178,812, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	5.8	[1] 4.8	6.9	80.2	38.2	309.8	601.8	207.8
February	5.7	3.8	7.6	78.1	40.6	289.3	561.7	191 3
March	6.1	5.8	8.1	69.7	47.6	320.3	619.2	220.7
January to March	5.9	4.8	7.5	76.0	42.2	306.8	595.0	206.9

[1] Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 34,450,612.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–36.

Information concerning annual crime trends is of great significance to students of the crime problem. Such data are made available in table 3. The figures are based on the reports received from the police departments of 68 cities each with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The combined population of those cities in 1930 was 18,544,174. The latest available figures (estimated as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census) indicate that the population of those cities has increased to 19,063,102. In interpreting the crime figures presented in table 3 consideration should be given to the population change which has occurred in the cities represented.

The compilation shows a decrease in the number of cases of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter but does not show a corresponding decrease in the number of offenses of aggravated assault. Generally, it may be expected that the figures for those two types of crimes would show similar trends. The figures for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter represent willful felonious homicides, and it should be noted that much of the decrease shown for the first quarter of 1936 may be attributable to the fact that during 1935 it was determined that some police departments had been including homicides which were excusable in character. Instances of this sort, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer, and killing in self-defense by private individuals have doubtless been more generally excluded from the crime reports during the first quarter of 1936, with a resultant decrease in the number of felonious homicides reported.

During the 6-year period covered by the compilation, there have been general decreases in the number of robberies and auto thefts reported, and the reductions have been quite substantial. With reference to burglary and larceny, it may be noted that the figures evidence an irregular variation, although the figures for the first quarter of 1936 show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1935.

The cases listed under the heading of "manslaughter by negligence" consist largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figure for the first quarter of 1936 is substantially lower than for preceding periods. This should be treated as due to a change in the procedure employed in scoring violations of this type rather than as a decrease in the number of offenses committed. In 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities, whereas in recent periods considerable stress has been placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence.

The information included in table 3 is also graphically presented in figure 1.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 68 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1931–36*

[Total population 19,063,102, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	357	352	276	5,694	2,213	17,520	36,612	21,560
1932	363	303	286	5,234	1,953	19,213	36,556	18,492
1933	380	229	305	5,168	2,278	19,903	38,711	16,993
1934	316	314	301	3,946	2,146	18,671	39,724	14,077
1935	343	226	336	3,657	2,145	18,571	40,683	14,474
1936	295	181	311	3,138	2,182	16,097	36,963	11,471
Daily average:								
1931	4.0	3.9	3.1	63.3	24.6	194.7	406.8	239.6
1932	4.0	3.3	3.1	57.5	21.5	211.1	401.7	203.2
1933	4.2	2.5	3.4	57.4	25.3	212.1	430.1	188.8
1934	3.5	3.5	3.3	43.8	23.8	207.5	441.4	156.4
1935	3.8	2.5	3.7	40.6	23.8	206.3	452.0	160.8
1936	3.2	2.0	3.4	34.5	24.0	176.9	406.2	126.1

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 4 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 1 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only four or five police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available from all urban communities in the State.

In table 5 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FOR CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER — 68 CITIES; POPULATION 19,063,102

PERIOD COVERED — JANUARY 1, TO MARCH 31, INCLUSIVE, 1931-1936

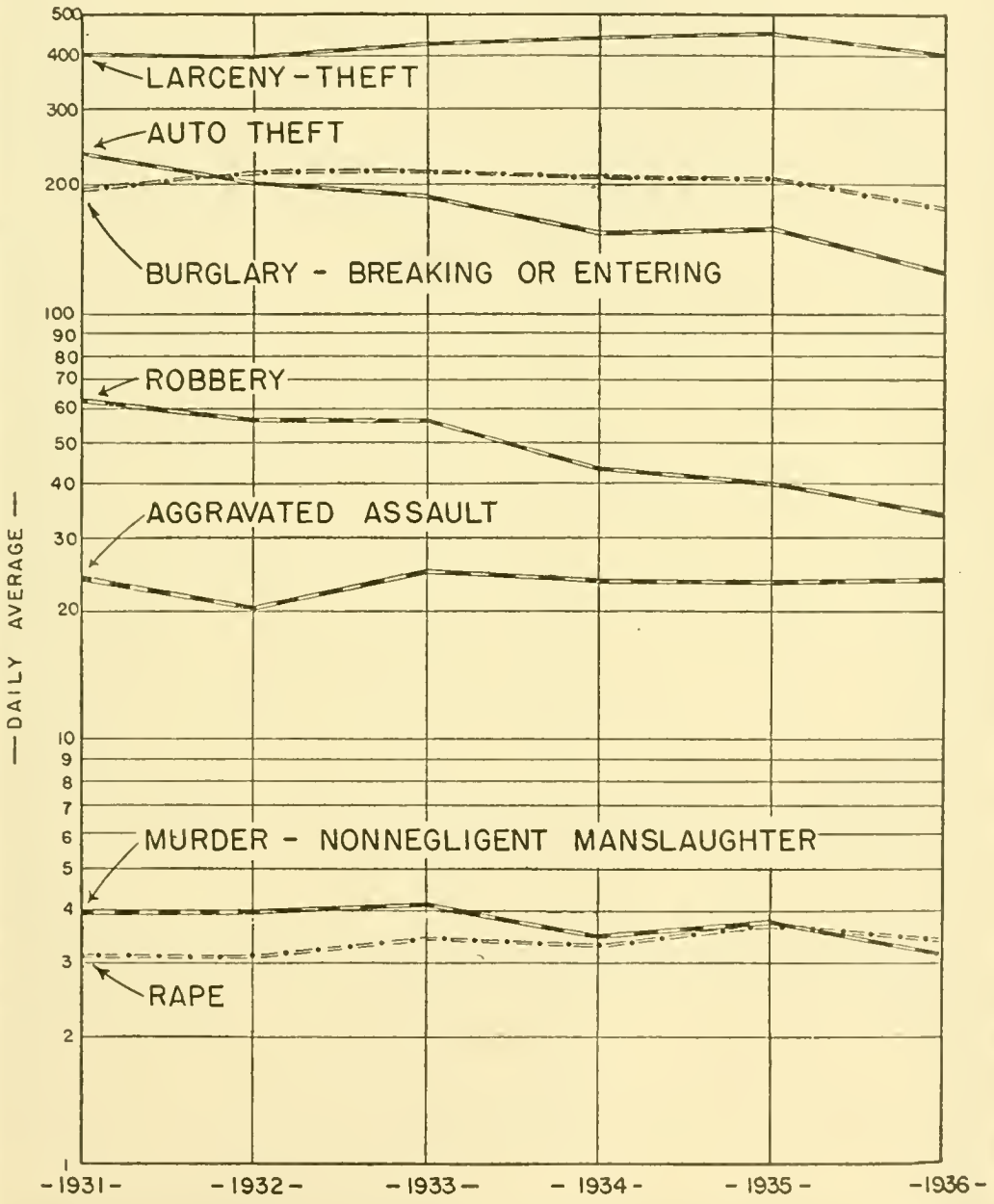

FIGURE 1.

TABLE 4.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to March, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 168 cities; total population, 5,351,483	2	12	8	22	57	67	168
Middle Atlantic: 440 cities; total population, 18,097,399	6	10	21	27	120	256	440
East North Central: 416 cities; total population, 15,497,260	9	10	22	45	96	234	416
West North Central: 188 cities; total population, 4,357,907	3	5	6	10	50	114	188
South Atlantic:[1] 102 cities; total population, 3,789,950	2	5	10	14	25	46	102
East South Central: 48 cities; total population, 1,731,860	3	2	2	2	16	23	48
West South Central: 92 cities; total population, 3,177,973	3	5	5	9	20	50	92
Mountain: 67 cities; total population, 1,106,017	1	1	2	4	13	46	67
Pacific: 146 cities; total population, 5,367,690	5	4	6	11	38	82	146
New England:							
Maine			1	1	5	9	16
New Hampshire			1	1	3	6	11
Vermont					2	8	10
Massachusetts	1	8	5	10	35	36	95
Rhode Island	1		1	3	4	3	12
Connecticut		4		7	8	5	24
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	4	10	43	87	151
New Jersey	1	3	6	9	29	57	105
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	8	48	112	184
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	3	14	28	71	124
Indiana	1	4	2	6	14	25	52
Illinois	1	1	6	11	25	52	96
Michigan	1	2	8	6	17	64	98
Wisconsin	1		3	8	12	22	46
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			11	47	61
Iowa		1	3	5	6	18	33
Missouri	1		1	2	7	15	26
North Dakota				1	3	5	9
South Dakota				1	5	3	9
Nebraska		1	1		6	9	17
Kansas		2	1	1	12	17	33
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	2	8
Virginia		2	1	5	5	9	22
West Virginia			3	1	3	9	16
North Carolina			2	2	8	8	20
South Carolina			2			2	4
Georgia			2	1	3	4	10
Florida		2		3	3	9	17
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	1	3	9	15
Tennessee	1	2			2	6	11
Alabama	1		1	1	4	6	13
Mississippi					7	2	9
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	1	4	7
Louisiana	1		1	2	4	7	15
Oklahoma		2		2	6	21	31
Texas	2	3	3	4	9	18	39
Mountain:							
Montana				1	2	7	10
Idaho					1	7	8
Wyoming					2	3	5
Colorado	1		1	1	5	11	19
New Mexico				1	2	1	4
Arizona			1	1		3	5
Utah		1				11	12
Nevada					1	3	4
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	9	5	19
Oregon	1			1	4	10	16
California	3	2	6	8	25	67	111

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	0.2	1.3	3.8	2.4	61.0	91.4	40.0
Middle Atlantic	.9	1.8	7.5	7.9	30.2	52.0	26.6
East North Central	1.0	1.5	24.5	7.4	74.9	146.4	38.1
West North Central	.9	1.1	13.8	3.7	66.1	176.6	49.7
South Atlantic[1]	1.0	2.0	23.2	37.0	124.8	291.1	68.3
East South Central	4.9	.9	28.2	31.8	132.9	200.5	58.8
West South Central	3.4	1.4	19.2	19.2	118.6	331.3	60.1
Mountain	2.4	1.5	15.2	4.7	97.1	271.5	64.5
Pacific	1.0	2.6	15.5	6.0	132.2	276.5	97.7
New England:							
Maine	.4	.4	5.8	4.1	57.3	82.5	54.0
New Hampshire	0	2.8	1.1	.6	51.4	62.0	7.8
Vermont	0	5.0	0	0	10.0	23.7	13.7
Massachusetts	.2	1.5	4.2	2.8	61.5	86.2	44.3
Rhode Island	0	0	1.3	1.9	34.7	98.8	14.4
Connecticut	.2	.6	4.3	1.4	80.5	118.6	43.8
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	.9	1.9	4.3	6.9	18.7	42.5	23.5
New Jersey	.6	1.7	9.0	12.4	69.1	101.4	33.0
Pennsylvania	1.0	1.7	13.0	7.8	35.9	49.8	30.0
East North Central:							
Ohio	1.0	.9	18.2	8.0	78.4	188.7	48.1
Indiana	1.6	1.0	17.1	9.1	84.4	184.0	56.5
Illinois	1.2	.9	43.2	8.1	98.0	89.7	28.3
Michigan	.6	3.4	16.6	7.2	51.6	181.1	40.9
Wisconsin	.5	1.1	2.9	1.7	26.6	101.8	17.4
West North Central:							
Minnesota	.5	.5	10.6	2.1	66.5	97.2	63.5
Iowa	.3	1.0	8.9	1.6	61.0	163.2	43.4
Missouri	1.4	1.4	17.4	7.2	64.5	251.4	40.2
North Dakota	1.9	0	11.4	3.8	78.9	117.8	22.8
South Dakota	1.9	9.3	10.2	0	48.1	117.6	65.7
Nebraska	.5	.5	13.9	1.2	36.0	117.7	69.2
Kansas	1.7	.8	20.3	4.9	97.6	272.8	35.3
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	1.7	.8	3.3	10.9	56.9	128.9	53.6
Maryland	1.0	2.1	19.6	2.6	72.0	197.2	50.3
Virginia	4.5	4.5	19.1	60.2	141.8	404.8	72.7
West Virginia	2.6	1.4	10.6	17.8	82.3	186.0	35.0
North Carolina	7.2	1.0	18.2	131.6	139.5	250.5	65.5
South Carolina	4.2	0	15.8	37.4	30.8	420.7	11.6
Georgia	6.2	.4	10.9	25.0	115.1	411.9	50.7
Florida	8.9	1.4	36.0	45.7	259.1	489.4	101.0
East South Central:							
Kentucky	2.8	.8	29.8	31.7	161.0	252.0	54.5
Tennessee	7.6	1.3	39.6	41.3	133.3	128.6	78.9
Alabama	3.7	.6	16.8	21.4	121.6	256.0	48.4
Mississippi	5.2	0	8.7	26.2	47.2	110.2	16.6
West South Central:							
Arkansas	1.4	.7	26.3	25.6	123.3	314.5	40.9
Louisiana	4.1	1.3	13.8	28.4	68.4	142.7	43.6
Oklahoma	2.1	1.4	26.7	9.1	113.7	307.3	35.6
Texas	3.8	1.4	18.0	18.6	141.1	421.2	77.9
Mountain:							
Montana	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.2	48.0	232.8	21.4
Idaho	3.2	3.2	7.9	7.9	52.2	177.3	34.8
Wyoming	1.6	1.6	6.6	4.9	54.4	245.5	34.6
Colorado	2.6	1.8	15.6	3.0	103.3	268.1	44.7
New Mexico	0	0	12.8	1.8	118.8	380.2	34.7
Arizona	3.8	1.0	39.2	13.4	154.8	395.7	216.9
Utah	1.6	1.0	12.0	3.1	97.1	225.5	74.1
Nevada	2.6	0	15.7	13.1	88.8	342.3	101.9
Pacific:							
Washington	1.5	.2	11.5	6.1	169.8	264.3	76.4
Oregon	.4	.4	25.0	2.2	155.4	321.4	68.3
California	.9	3.3	15.2	6.4	121.9	274.0	105.3

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

Data for Individual Cities.

Crime data for States and for the entire Nation are essential to individuals and organizations studying the problem of crime from the viewpoint of a State or of the entire country, and compilations designed to present such information are included in this bulletin. However,

the handling of crime is largely a problem to be solved by each individual city and a maximum degree of success will be obtained if the public generally is informed concerning the nature and extent of the local crime problem. In order to make such data readily available to interested individuals and civic organizations there is presented in the following table the number of offenses reported by the police departments of individual cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants during the first quarter of 1936.

It doubtless will be desirable for a local community to make a comparison between its figures and the average figures for cities with approximately the same population. Such average figures may be found in table 1. It is likewise important to consider whether the amount of known crime in a given city is increasing or decreasing in comparison with prior periods. Figures for the first quarter of 1934 and 1935 may be found in volume V, number 1 and volume VI, number 1, respectively, of this publication.

It is suggested that comparisons between the figures of two or more individual cities should be made with great caution, because there may be present a large number of peculiar local conditions which may cause the crime rate in a community to be above or below average. More thought should be given to the question whether the amount of known crime approximates a satisfactory standard for the individual community, considering all of the local factors affecting the problem which may be operative in other communities to a greater or lesser degree. It should definitely be remembered that on the whole, crime is a community problem chargeable to the entire community rather than to law-enforcement officials only.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	1	3	32	34	267	71	330	62
Albany, N. Y	3	-------	3	11	110	16	140	86
Baltimore, Md	9	16	174	9	624	163	691	424
Birmingham, Ala	11	2	56	39	469	141	774	128
Boston, Mass	2	25	54	40	308	212	468	695
Bridgeport, Conn	----------	-------	10	1	101	46	161	60
Buffalo, N. Y	1	8	35	46	188	58	293	210
Cambridge, Mass	----------	2	8	6	74	17	100	105
Camden, N. J	----------	11	35	41	119	66	70	67
Canton, Ohio	2	-------	36	35	120	(1)	218	49
Chattanooga, Tenn	(2)	(2)	40	(2)	215	40	346	96
Chicago, Ill	51	29	1,967	352	4,100	744	2,475	915
Cincinnati, Ohio	11	9	73	71	285	146	963	188
Cleveland, Ohio	18	5	279	42	534	48	1,983	524
Columbus, Ohio	2	4	100	28	507	142	724	243

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1936*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						$50 and over	Under $50	
Dallas, Tex	16	1	53	81	426	48	2,049	339
Dayton, Ohio			17	25	162	8	534	100
Denver, Colo	10	5	50	12	301	86	488	140
Des Moines, Iowa	1	1	31	4	133	8	332	129
Detroit, Mich	13	87	368	181	776	171	3,573	751
Duluth, Minn			7		81	28	153	24
Elizabeth, N. J		1	12	7	103	17	89	37
El Paso, Tex	3		14	13	71	8	214	31
Erie, Pa			10	6	91	13	71	76
Evansville, Ind	3	1	14	5	71	9	200	108
Fall River, Mass		3	4	2	101	7	40	42
Flint, Mich		12	29	32	156	41	356	100
Fort Wayne, Ind	1		12	2	94	15	219	45
Fort Worth, Tex	5	5	24	8	252	15	696	82
Gary, Ind	2		33	32	79	5	84	48
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	2	7	5	119	6	202	47
Hartford, Conn	1	2		5	171	46	323	89
Houston, Tex	11	1	78	42	541	106	1,028	253
Indianapolis, Ind	10	7	109	58	501	[1]	1,180	313
Jacksonville, Fla	9	2	44	26	280	161	698	85
Kansas City, Kans	2	4	60	9	209	[1]	207	41
Knoxville, Tenn	9	1	19	11	165	40	120	143
Long Beach, Calif	1	3	16	13	300	68	408	139
Los Angeles, Calif	24	81	296	91	2,082	691	2,425	1,695
Louisville, Ky	6	3	70	71	635	121	695	193
Lowell, Mass	2		3		79	7	52	19
Lynn, Mass		1	1	8	129	23	171	36
Memphis, Tenn	20	6	156	137	435	67	169	125
Miami, Fla	11	1	70	148	452	39	363	214
Milwaukee, Wis	2	8	4	16	138	48	594	89
Minneapolis, Minn	4	4	60	8	324	85	312	509
Nashville, Tenn	15		61	96	121	102	145	180
Newark, N. J	2	1	54	116	298	87	769	255
New Bedford, Mass		4	4	1	93	15	168	19
New Haven, Conn		1	7	5	256	29	235	148
New Orleans, La	23	8	55	133	253	102	251	236
New York, N. Y	85	168	350	564	574	[1]	1,889	1,576
Norfolk, Va	7	4	37	62	262	11	518	84
Oakland, Calif		5	58	32	380	48	930	291
Oklahoma City, Okla	5	1	68	22	230	15	579	69
Omaha, Nebr	2	1	38	3	61	6	114	168
Paterson, N. J	3	2	18	23	149	12	40	88
Peoria, Ill	3		4	8	107	9	37	69
Philadelphia, Pa	22	30	170	203	631	229	541	556
Pittsburgh, Pa	8	18	303	45	423	139	266	335
Portland, Oreg	2	2	92	9	573	143	905	239
Providence, R. I			5	8	108	16	221	39
Reading, Pa	3	8	10	6	36	22	91	34
Richmond, Va	6	14	39	213	370	129	1,039	223
Rochester, N. Y	2		8	10	190	32	326	123
St. Louis, Mo	15	11	151	66	431	[1]	2,329	328
St. Paul, Minn	1	2	48	12	305	52	312	183
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	2	21	5	169	35	348	136
San Antonio, Tex	8	5	97	72	422	215	683	358
San Diego, Calif	1	3	19	7	60	32	167	157
San Francisco, Calif	1	4	87	56	437	[1]	1,785	909
Scranton, Pa		1	8	14	82	17	97	44
Seattle, Wash	7	2	57	24	923	88	771	371
Somerville, Mass			2		42	13	60	35
South Bend, Ind			15	2	87	33	86	57
Spokane, Wash	1		25	18	139	45	456	58
Springfield, Mass			4	4	81	26	218	63
Syracuse, N. Y	1	3	14	4	120	19	216	89
Tacoma, Wash	4		5		146	12	162	57
Tampa, Fla	6		8	11	102	44	172	21
Toledo, Ohio	1	6	52	25	373	102	[2]	215
Tulsa, Okla	1	5	52	18	191	48	439	61
Utica, N. Y		1	4	2	81	18	92	36
Washington, D. C	12	9	247	72	721	294	1,481	592
Waterbury, Conn		1	4	1	75	14	44	62
Wichita, Kans		1	6	5	117	16	497	34
Wilmington, Del	2	1	3	12	66	32	111	62
Worcester, Mass	1		5	4	183	51	59	114
Yonkers, N. Y		2	2	10	31	6	27	46
Youngstown, Ohio	3	1	63	30	173	13	306	235

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1936.

Available data concerning the amount of crime committed in rural portions of the United States are presented in table 7. As indicated, the compilation is based on reports received from 539 sheriffs, 12 State police units, and 98 police agencies in villages (places with less than 2,500 inhabitants). For comparative purposes the following tabulation indicates the percentage distribution of urban and rural crimes:

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	5.2	4.9
			Assault	3.3	5.2
Larceny	50.6	45.2	Rape	.5	1.8
Burglary	24.3	30.6	Murder	.5	1.2
Auto theft	15.3	10.1	Negligent manslaughter	.3	1.0

The above comparison indicates that 9.2 percent of the rural crimes consisted of offenses against the person (homicide, rape, and aggravated assault), whereas 4.6 percent of the urban crimes were of those types. Part of the difference in the proportion of reported crimes against the person may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes would naturally tend to increase the percentage of reported crimes against the person in view of the fact that such offenses are more generally followed by arrests than are offenses against property.

TABLE 7.—*Offenses known, January to March 1936, inclusive, as reported by 539 sheriffs, 12 State police units, and 98 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	168	135	247	654	698	4,116	6,091	1,361

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States.

In table 8 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses

committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and other nonresidents.

TABLE 8.—*Number of offenses known in United States possessions, January to March, 1936*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population, 73,325; number of offenses known	2	-------	5	-------	1	2	1	33	3
Honolulu, city and county, population, 202,923; number of offenses known	1	6	3	4	8	325	33	463	83
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known	1	-------	1	1	-------	22	1	49	6
Puerto Rico:									
Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	91	34	10	14	485	126	47	931	33

Data from Supplementary Offense Reports.

Supplementary offense reports are distributed to the police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The report forms provide for the listing of more detailed information concerning the major offenses committed. In tables 9, 9–A, and 9–B are presented data compiled from the supplementary reports received from the police departments of 36 cities with an aggregate population of 13,069,897. Table 9 reveals that of 3,228 robberies reported, 60.7 percent were committed on city highways. In addition, 34.4 percent were robberies of commercial establishments. Only 1.9 percent (60) of the 3,228 robberies reported occurred in private residences (see p. 2 for an explanation of the technical difference between robbery and burglary).

In the 36 cities represented in table 9, 12,245 burglaries were committed during the first quarter of 1936. Slightly less than half of them were burglaries of dwelling places. More than three-fourths (77.5 percent) of the 12,245 burglaries were committed during the night. However, 36 percent of the burglaries of residences occurred during the day, whereas only 9.6 percent of burglaries of other places were committed in the daytime. The comparatively large proportion of daylight burglaries of residences is probably due to the fact that in urban communities residences are frequently unoccupied during the daytime.

In table 9, 20,691 larcenies are listed and of them 274 were cases of pocket-picking and 787 were instances of purse-snatching. The remaining 19,630 represent miscellaneous larcenies exclusive of auto thefts.

TABLE 9.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to March, inclusive, 1936; 36 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 13,069,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	98	Over $50	2,689
Statutory	65	$5 to $50	12,709
Total	163	Under $5	5,293
Robbery:		Total	20,691
Highway	1,959		
Commercial house	855	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Oil station	214	Pocket-picking	274
Chain store	40	Purse-snatching	787
Residence	60	All other	19,630
Bank	1	Total	20,691
Miscellaneous	99		
Total	3,228		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	3,827		
Committed during day	2,156		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	5,658		
Committed during day	604		
Total	12,245		

The figures presented in table 9–A show that there were 5,671 automobiles reported stolen during the first quarter of 1936 by the police departments of the 36 cities represented. Stolen automobiles recovered during the period numbered 5,442, which is 96 percent of the number stolen.

TABLE 9–A.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to March, inclusive, 1936; 36 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 13,069,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	5,671
Number of automobiles recovered	5,442
Percentage recovered	96.0

In table 9–B is presented information concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered during the first 3 months of 1936. The value of property recovered ($2,242,512.77) constituted 60.3 percent of the value of property stolen ($3,717,413.29) during the first quarter of 1936. It will be noted that automobiles constitute 53.5 percent of the stolen property classified as to value. Exclusive of automobiles the value of property stolen during the first quarter of the year was $1,728,558.29, and the value of property recovered was $374,382.77.

TABLE 9-B.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to March, inclusive, 1936: 86 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 13,069,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$405,496.55	$48,819.45
Jewelry and precious metals	518,780.65	86,006.08
Furs	75,643.20	7,617.15
Clothing	237,107.93	54,810.97
Locally stolen automobiles	1,988,855.00	1,868,130.00
Miscellaneous	491,529.96	177,129.12
Total	3,717,413.29	2,242,512.77

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1935

The system of uniform crime reporting employed in compiling national police statistics provides for the preparation of annual reports to be forwarded to the FBI based on the number of offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons held for prosecution, and the number of persons arrested but later released without being caused to face criminal charges. Tabulations presented on the preceding pages are based on the monthly offense reports received during the first quarter of 1936. However, the following compilations represent information included in the annual reports received from police departments for the calendar year 1935.

It should be noted that in the annual offense report the unit for scoring purposes is the offense, whereas in the report of persons arrested the unit is the individual involved.

Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1935.

In table 10 there is shown the number of offenses reported for the calendar year 1935 by the police departments of 898 cities with an aggregate population of 33,023,732. The number of offenses disposed of by arrest is also shown in the table. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, it is proper to score an offense as cleared when one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution even though there were two or more jointly involved in the commission of the offense. In other words, the figures relative to the number of offenses "cleared by arrest" represent the number of offenses in each of which at least one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution. In addition, the figures include instances in which the offenses have been cleared by exceptional circumstances, such as the suicide of the offender, etc. Exceptional clearances are limited to instances in which the offender is known to the police but for reasons beyond the control of the police it is not possible to make him available for prosecution.

Relative to the figures showing the percentage of offenses disposed of by arrest, it may be pertinent to note that there are instances in which the police clear the crimes by arresting the guilty individuals but they are unable to take credit for such clearances in their statistical reports due to the fact that it is not possible for them to produce proof that the individuals arrested were responsible for the crimes and because the persons arrested did not confess thereto, even though they had been convicted of one or more other violations. This factor would tend to cause the figures relative to offenses disposed of by arrest to be conservative.

Table 10 discloses that the proportion of cleared cases is much larger for offenses against the person than for offenses against property.

The annual offense reports for 1935 also include information concerning the number of offenses committed prior to 1935 which were disposed of by arrest during that year. This information is presented in table 11.

The data in table 12 are presented in order to show the relationship between the number of offenses known, the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, and the number of persons held for prosecution. In examining the figures in table 12 relative to the number of offenses cleared by arrest, it should be noted that they represent all offenses so disposed of during 1935 even though the offenses were committed prior to that year. In other words, the figures include the cleared cases listed in table 10 and those listed in table 11. The information presented in table 12 should be interpreted as follows: With reference to group I cities, of each 100 known offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter 82 were disposed of by arrest (including exceptional clearances). In connection with those cases 86 persons were arrested and held for prosecution. The tabulation shows that for all offense classes except criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault the number of persons charged was less than the number of offenses cleared by arrest. The figures for individual population groups disclose, however, certain variations from that general relationship.

With reference to the figures for manslaughter by negligence, it will be observed that the number of persons held for prosecution exceeds the number of known offenses. This is doubtless the result of the practice in many communities of taking into custody and charging with manslaughter the operator of an automobile which had been involved in a fatal accident. In a large number of those cases it is subsequently found that the driver of the vehicle was not guilty of criminal negligence, and no offense of that character is included in the report of known offenses. However, the person was arrested and made available to the authorities responsible for taking prosecutive action, and the circumstances have been represented by entries showing that the operator of the vehicle was taken into custody and made available for prosecution.

Portions of the data appearing in table 12 are also presented graphically in figure 2.

TABLE 10.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1935, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
23 cities over 250,000; total population, 14, 240,400:								
Number of offenses known	997	631	1, 157	18, 164	6, 990	56, 686	119, 720	41, 732
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	785	397	734	7, 273	4, 155	18, 643	29, 212	5, 337
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	78. 7	62. 9	63. 4	40. 0	59. 4	32. 9	24. 4	12. 8
GROUP II								
36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,098,915:								
Number of offenses known	329	282	392	2, 824	2, 755	21, 925	51, 145	15, 090
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	289	200	336	1, 032	1, 913	5, 855	11, 664	3, 015
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	87. 8	70. 9	85. 7	36. 5	69. 4	26. 7	22. 8	20. 0
GROUP III								
59 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,949,298:								
Number of offenses known	198	144	195	1, 717	2, 106	13, 277	33, 166	7, 914
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	173	130	179	596	1, 805	3, 241	7, 989	1, 323
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	87. 4	90. 3	91. 8	34. 7	85. 7	24. 4	24. 1	16. 7
GROUP IV								
97 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3, 377,970:								
Number of offenses known	123	113	203	1, 461	1, 070	10, 994	26, 981	6, 853
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	108	106	182	482	918	3, 036	7, 767	1, 349
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	87. 8	93. 8	89. 7	33. 0	85. 8	27. 6	28. 8	19. 7
GROUP V								
244 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,778,574:								
Number of offenses known	127	117	260	1, 001	961	9, 866	24, 291	5, 510
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	108	103	237	329	852	2, 748	6, 943	1, 147
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	85. 0	88. 0	91. 2	32. 9	88. 7	27. 9	28. 6	20. 8
GROUP VI								
439 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,578,575:								
Number of offenses known	79	95	168	594	469	5, 772	12, 028	2, 388
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	69	80	153	259	412	1, 616	4, 110	721
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	87. 3	84. 2	91. 1	43. 6	87. 8	28. 0	34. 2	30. 2
Total, 898 cities; total population, 33,023,732:								
Number of offenses known	1, 853	1, 382	2, 375	25, 761	14, 351	118, 520	267, 331	79, 487
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	1, 532	1, 016	1, 821	9, 971	10, 055	35, 139	67, 685	12, 892
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	82. 7	73. 5	76. 7	38. 7	70. 1	29. 6	25. 3	16. 2

TABLE 11.—*Number of offenses cleared by arrest during 1935 which were reported during some prior year as not cleared*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I	36	1	37	1,604	46	1,631	1,260	127
Group II	3			11	2	175	127	53
Group III	5	1	5	34	35	149	384	42
Group IV	3	1	2	27	5	140	205	52
Group V	3		6	35	2	191	204	59
Group VI	4	1	1	17	2	51	51	21
Total, groups I–VI	54	4	51	1,728	92	2,337	2,231	354

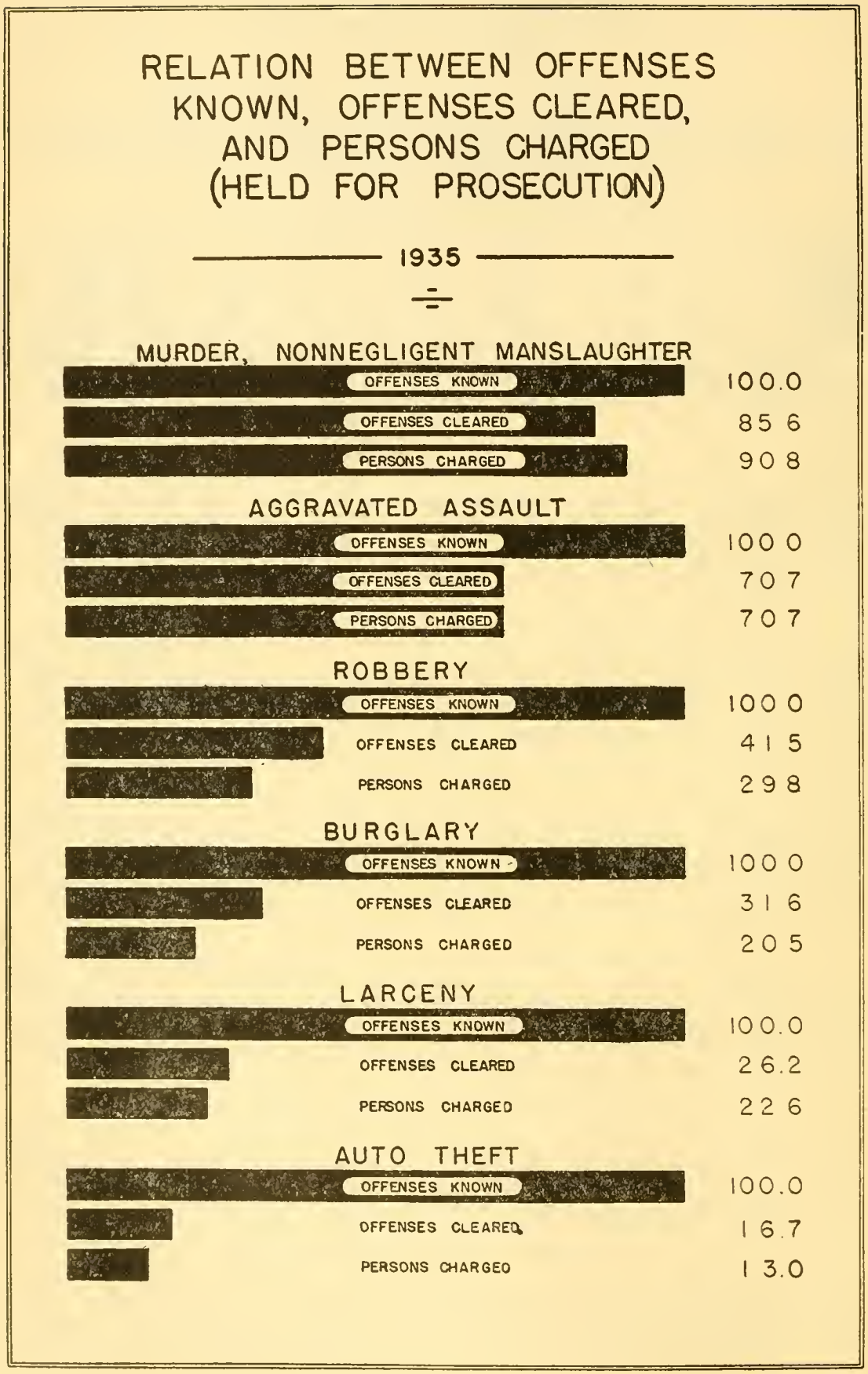
RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES KNOWN, OFFENSES CLEARED, AND PERSONS CHARGED (HELD FOR PROSECUTION)
1935
MURDER, NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
OFFENSES KNOWN 100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED 85 6
PERSONS CHARGED 90 8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
OFFENSES KNOWN 100 0
OFFENSES CLEARED 70 7
PERSONS CHARGED 70 7
ROBBERY
OFFENSES KNOWN 100 0
OFFENSES CLEARED 41 5
PERSONS CHARGED 29 8
BURGLARY
OFFENSES KNOWN 100 0
OFFENSES CLEARED 31 6
PERSONS CHARGED 20 5
LARCENY
OFFENSES KNOWN 100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED 26.2
PERSONS CHARGED 22 6
AUTO THEFT
OFFENSES KNOWN 100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED 16.7
PERSONS CHARGED 13.0

FIGURE 2.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935. Number per 100 known offenses.*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
23 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,240,400:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	82.3	63.1	66.6	43.4	60.1	35.8	25.5	12.8
Persons charged	86.1	133.1	70.9	25.5	58.8	18.9	21.7	10.4
GROUP II								
36 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,098,915:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	88.8	70.9	85.7	36.9	69.5	27.5	23.1	20.3
Persons charged	99.1	89.4	88.5	43.6	65.8	20.1	20.7	14.9
GROUP III								
59 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,949,298:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.9	91.0	94.4	36.7	87.4	25.5	25.2	17.4
Persons charged	92.9	97.2	97.4	32.6	89.3	20.2	21.9	12.5
GROUP IV								
97 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,377,970:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.2	94.7	90.6	34.8	86.3	28.9	29.5	17.6
Persons charged	105.7	96.5	99.5	34.4	87.9	23.2	25.3	15.5
GROUP V								
244 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,778,574:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.4	88.0	93.5	36.4	88.9	29.8	29.4	21.9
Persons charged	91.3	91.5	105.0	44.1	100.5	24.8	25.7	17.8
GROUP VI								
439 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,578,575:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.4	85.3	91.7	46.5	88.3	28.9	34.6	31.1
Persons charged	86.1	85.3	93.5	52.9	94.2	26.8	28.0	27.6
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
898 cities; total population, 33,023,732:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	85.6	73.8	78.8	41.5	70.7	31.6	26.2	16.7
Persons charged	90.8	110.6	83.7	29.8	70.7	20.5	22.6	13.0

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1935.

The preceding tabulations based on annual reports submitted by police departments have been set out for the purpose of indicating the relationship between the number of actual offenses committed and police effectiveness in detecting the offenders and presenting them to the proper authorities for prosecution. In addition, there has been prepared a tabulation showing the number of persons made available by the police for prosecution. This information is presented in table 14. In some instances it was found that separate figures were not available for persons charged with violation of road and driving laws, parking violations, and violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. Therefore, the classification "traffic and motor vehicle laws" includes all persons charged with those types of violations, and a separate compilation of those data is presented in table 14–A for instances in which detailed figures were submitted.

The percentage relationship of the number of persons charged with all types of violations is shown in table 13. It will be found upon examination of the figures presented in tables 13 and 14 that of the total number of persons held for prosecution, 2,344,728 (81.1 percent) were charged with the following offenses: Traffic and motor vehicle laws, 1,577,596 (54.6 percent); drunkenness, 533,609 (18.5 percent); disorderly conduct, 157,274 (5.4 percent); vagrancy, 76,249 (2.6 percent). This relationship may vary slightly for individual population groups.

Persons charged for the more serious types of violations are shown in the table as follows:

Murder	1, 682	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3, 874
Manslaughter by negligence	1, 529	Forgery and counterfeiting	3, 488
Robbery	7, 683	Rape	1, 989
Aggravated assault	10, 149	Narcotic drug laws	2, 621
Burglary	24, 354	Weapons (carrying, etc.)	5, 956
Larceny	60, 301		
Auto theft	10, 302		
Embezzlement and fraud	7, 488	Total	141, 416

The table is based on reports of 898 cities having a total population of 33,023,732, or more than one-quarter of the population of the country.

The tables relative to the number of persons held for prosecution and the number released without having been formally charged with the commission of an offense are based on reports showing the number of persons involved as distinguished from the number of charges placed against persons taken into custody. In other words, if on the occasion of a single arrest a person is charged with two different offenses of burglary, he nevertheless would be shown in table 14 as one person held for prosecution for burglary.

With reference to the data for vagrancy and disorderly conduct, it is of some significance to note that it is the practice of some law-enforcement agencies to place such charges in cases of arrests for prostitution and other forms of commercialized vice. In view thereof, the figures in the table for the latter type of violation are probably quite conservative.

Examination of the reports indicated that in a few instances the figures for two or more offense classes had been combined. Such grouping of the data generally occurred in connection with the offense classes which were first included in the annual report of persons arrested for 1933. Since the number of instances in which data for two or more classes were combined was quite small, the unclassified figures were divided among the separate classes in the ratio in which data were reported by other cities in the same population group.

Figure 3 shows graphically the number (per 100,000 inhabitants) of persons held for prosecution for some of the more serious types of crimes.

TABLE 13.—*Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935*

[898 cities; total population, 33,023,732]

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Criminal homicide:		Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.24
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.06	Other sex offenses	.28
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	.05	Narcotic drug laws	.09
Robbery	.27	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	.21
Aggravated assault	.35	Offenses against the family and children	.64
Other assaults	1.51	Liquor laws	.79
Burglary—breaking or entering	.84	Driving while intoxicated	1.00
Larceny—theft	2.09	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	54.56
Auto theft	.36	Disorderly conduct	5.44
Embezzlement and fraud	.26	Drunkenness	18.45
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.13	Vagrancy	2.64
Forgery and counterfeiting	.12	Gambling	1.41
Rape	.07	All other offenses	7.14
		Total	100.00

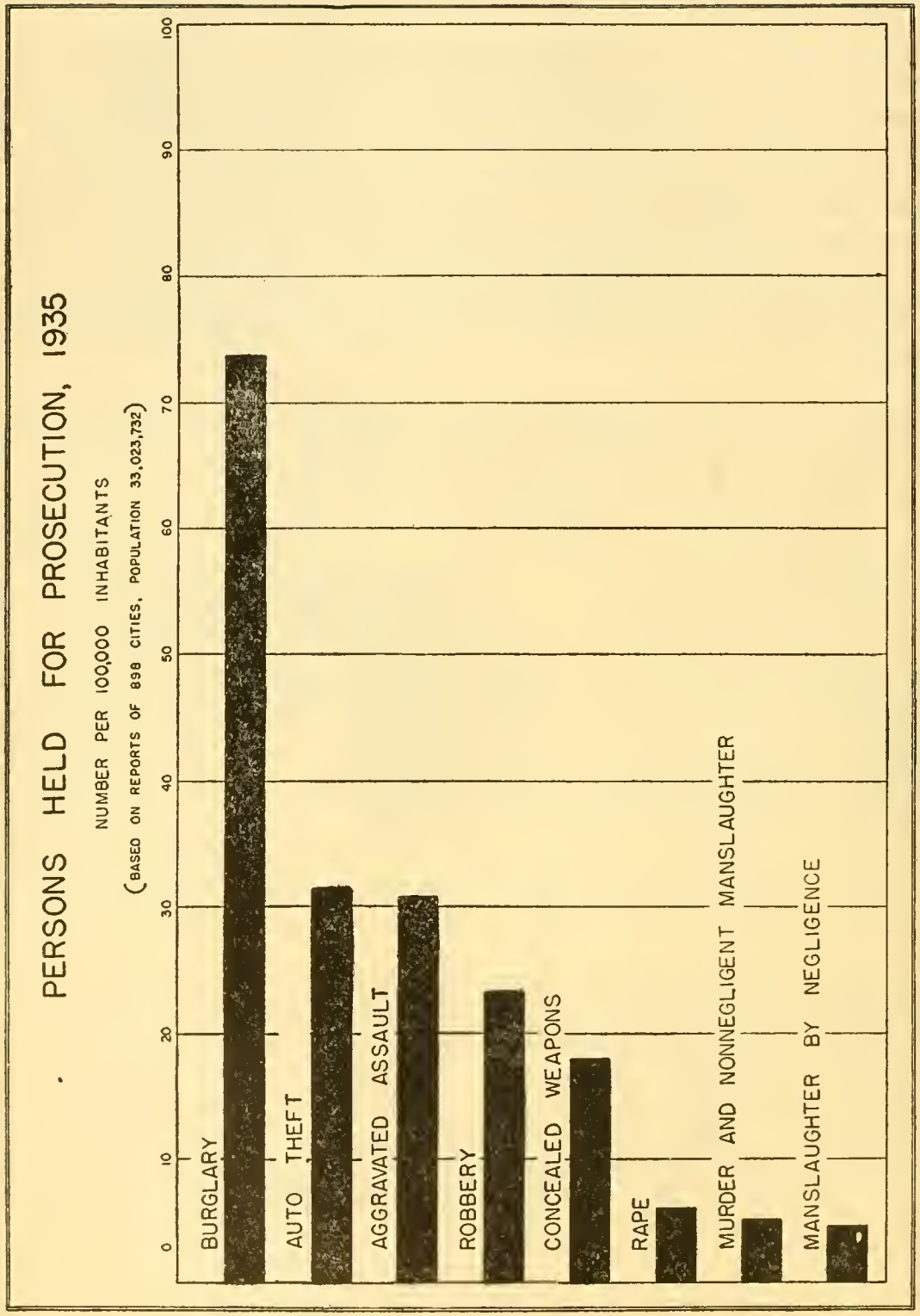
PERSONS HELD FOR PROSECUTION, 1935
NUMBER PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
(BASED ON REPORTS OF 898 CITIES, POPULATION 33,023,732)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
BURGLARY
AUTO THEFT
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
ROBBERY
CONCEALED WEAPONS
RAPE
MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

FIGURE 3.

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 23 cities over 250,000; population, 14,240,400	Group II 36 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,098,915	Group III 59 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,949,298	Group IV 97 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,377,970	Group V 244 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,778,574	Group VI 439 cities under 10,000; population, 2,578,575	Total, 898 cities; total population, 33,023,732
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	858	326	184	130	116	68	1,682
Rate per 100,000	6.0	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.1	2.6	5.1
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	840	252	140	109	107	81	1,529
Rate per 100,000	5.9	4.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.6
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	4,637	1,230	559	502	441	314	7,683
Rate per 100,000	32.6	24.1	14.2	14.9	11.7	12.2	23.3
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	4,108	1,813	1,880	940	966	442	10,149
Rate per 100,000	28.8	35.6	47.6	27.8	25.6	17.1	30.7
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	17,764	9,252	4,487	5,736	4,073	2,442	43,754
Rate per 100,000	124.7	181.5	113.6	169.8	107.8	94.7	132.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	10,732	4,404	2,677	2,546	2,447	1,548	24,354
Rate per 100,000	75.4	86.4	67.8	75.4	64.8	60.0	73.7
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	26,005	10,588	7,268	6,821	[1] 6,248	3,371	[2] 60,301
Rate per 100,000	182.6	207.7	184.0	201.9	166.5	130.7	182.7
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	4,359	[3] 2,253	986	1,065	979	660	[4] 10,302
Rate per 100,000	30.6	45.6	25.0	31.5	25.9	25.6	31.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	4,374	1,101	616	578	561	258	7,488
Rate per 100,000	30.7	21.6	15.6	17.1	14.8	10.0	22.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	1,876	833	332	314	329	190	3,874
Rate per 100,000	13.2	16.3	8.4	9.3	8.7	7.4	11.7
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	1,379	625	434	350	415	285	3,488
Rate per 100,000	9.7	12.3	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.1	10.6
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	820	347	190	202	273	157	1,989
Rate per 100,000	5.8	6.8	4.8	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	25,652	6,506	1,751	1,217	527	281	35,934
Rate per 100,000	180.1	127.6	44.3	36.0	13.9	10.9	108.8
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	3,725	1,731	894	897	653	335	8,235
Rate per 100,000	26.2	33.9	22.6	26.6	17.3	13.0	24.9
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,704	537	153	116	59	52	2,621
Rate per 100,000	12.0	10.5	3.9	3.4	1.6	2.0	7.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	2,816	1,047	782	523	475	313	5,956
Rate per 100,000	19.8	20.5	19.8	15.5	12.6	12.1	18.0
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	8,711	[5] 4,495	1,400	1,861	1,374	644	[6] 18,494
Rate per 100,000	61.2	92.6	35.7	55.1	36.4	25.0	56.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	6,137	[5] 6,563	3,203	3,068	2,396	1,552	[6] 22,919
Rate per 100,000	43.1	135.2	81.1	90.8	63.4	60.2	69.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	7,416	5,046	3,789	3,889	4,924	3,809	28,873
Rate per 100,000	52.1	99.0	95.9	115.1	130.3	147.7	87.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 23 cities over 250,000; population, 14,240,400	Group II 36 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,098,915	Group III 59 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,949,298	Group IV 97 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,377,970	Group V 244 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,778,574	Group VI 439 cities under 10,000; population, 2,578,575	Total, 898 cities; total population, 33,023,732
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[7] 853, 339	[8] 305, 402	150, 792	[9] 99, 704	[10] 103, 053	[11] 65, 306	[12] 1,577, 596
Rate per 100,000	7, 229. 5	6, 599. 7	3, 818. 2	2, 983. 7	2, 791. 0	2, 567. 5	5, 266. 1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	83, 148	26, 651	14, 609	10, 689	14, 174	8, 003	157, 274
Rate per 100,000	583. 9	522. 7	369. 9	316. 4	375. 1	310. 4	476. 2
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	226, 595	104, 900	59, 485	55, 515	54, 261	32, 853	533, 609
Rate per 100,000	1, 591. 2	2, 057. 3	1, 506. 2	1, 643. 4	1, 436. 0	1, 274. 1	1, 615. 8
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	39, 089	17, 063	7, 930	5, 249	4, 525	2, 393	76, 249
Rate per 100,000	274. 5	334. 6	200. 8	155. 4	119. 8	92. 8	230. 9
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	21, 816	6, 882	5, 176	3, 370	2, 419	1, 103	40, 766
Rate per 100,000	153. 2	135. 0	131. 1	99. 8	64. 0	42. 8	123. 4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	105, 769	37, 366	22, 073	20, 173	[1] 13, 172	7, 994	[13] 206, 547
Rate per 100,000	742. 7	732. 8	558. 9	597. 2	350. 4	310. 0	625. 8

[1-13] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	243	3, 753, 674	6	897	32, 780, 232	10	239	3, 692, 274
2	897	32, 998, 832	7	20	11, 803, 600	11	434	2, 543, 545
3	35	4, 941, 915	8	33	4, 627, 544	12	881	29, 957, 831
4	897	32, 866, 732	9	96	3, 341, 570	13	897	33, 003, 932
5	35	4, 855, 415						

In table 14–A there is presented information regarding the number of persons made available for prosecution for committing the following types of offenses: Violation of road and driving laws, parking violations, and other traffic and motor vehicle laws. The compilation is based on reports of a smaller number of police departments than is indicated in table 14. The figures in table 14–A have been limited to those instances in which it appeared that the data for the above three classes had been properly compiled. In the reports which were excluded it appeared probable that the information had not been grouped in accordance with the procedure outlined. The nature of the violations which should be included in each of the classes included in table 14–A is as follows:

Violation of road and driving laws includes violations of the regulations with respect to the proper handling of a vehicle in order to prevent accidents. Examples are failure to obey traffic signal, improper speed, reckless driving, and operating with unsafe equipment.

Parking violations include all types of violations of parking regulations.

Other traffic and motor vehicle laws include violations not provided for in separate offense classes. Examples of cases to be listed

here are failure to secure proper license for car or for driving, leaving scene of accident, lack of title, and obscured or defective markers.

TABLE 14–A.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 18 cities over 250,000; population, 11,043,500	Group II 21 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 3,156,010	Group III 51 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,372,309	Group IV 91 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,178,070	Group V 224 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,436,941	Group VI 426 cities under 10,000; population, 2,492,366	Total, 831 cities; total population, 26,679,196
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	236, 145	48, 710	31, 741	17, 813	36, 104	25, 236	395, 749
Rate per 100,000	2, 138. 3	1, 543. 4	941. 2	560. 5	1, 050. 5	1, 012. 5	1, 483. 4
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	448, 561	164, 485	75, 778	56, 281	43, 532	15, 235	803, 872
Rate per 100,000	4, 061. 8	5, 211. 8	2, 247. 1	1, 770. 9	1, 266. 6	611. 3	3, 013. 1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	85, 581	33, 627	14, 683	13, 663	16, 445	22, 104	186, 103
Rate per 100,000	774. 9	1, 065. 5	435. 4	429. 9	478. 5	886. 9	697. 6

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1935.

The annual reports of persons arrested received from police departments throughout the United States include information concerning persons taken into custody who were later released with no formal charge having been placed against them. Data of this nature are presented in tables 15 and 15–A. The compilations are based on the reports received from 472 cities with a combined population of 13,798,293. The number of cities represented is smaller than in table 14 because some of the reports did not include data concerning persons released. In some instances the reports definitely indicated that information of this type was not available, and in other cases the entries relative to persons released were limited to so few offense classes that it was assumed the figures were incomplete, and the reports were not employed in this tabulation.

With reference to the classification "suspicion", it should be noted that if a person was taken into custody because it was suspected that he had been involved in the commission of a specific offense, his arrest and subsequent release without being held for prosecution should be listed opposite the offense class involved. Entries in table 15 opposite "suspicion" should be limited to instances in which persons were taken into custody because of circumstances which caused the police to believe that they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with any specific offense. From an examination of the reports received it appears probable that in some instances the entries have been placed opposite "suspicion" when they would have been more properly listed opposite some other offense class, in accordance with the foregoing explanation.

In table 15 data regarding violators of all types of traffic and motor vehicle laws (except driving while intoxicated) have been included in the class entitled "traffic and motor vehicle laws." In table 15–A

there is presented a tabulation which contains subdivisions in accordance with the nature of the violations concerned.

The data presented in table 15 include instances in which persons were taken into custody and released by the police either because it was established that they were innocent of any wrong-doing, or because the police were unable to obtain sufficient evidence upon which to base criminal charges. In addition, the tabulation includes instances in which juveniles were arrested and subsequently released without being held for prosecution, even though it had been definitely established that they had committed certain offenses, because the complaining witnesses refused to proceed against them. There will, therefore, be included instances in which juvenile offenders were released to the custody of their parents without formal charges having been placed against them. Likewise, the compilation includes individuals who were taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden-rule" principle, as is sometimes done in the case of violators of traffic and motor vehicle regulations. Persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at a police traffic bureau because of alleged violations, who failed to appear in response thereto, and who were not subsequently arrested, are also represented in table 15.

TABLE 15.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 9 cities over 250,000; population, 4,690,300	Group II 16 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,238,800	Group III 28 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,888,168	Group IV 41 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,390,400	Group V 136 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,150,857	Group VI 242 cities under 10,000; population, 1,439,768	Total, 472 cities; total population, 13,798,293
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	79	21	35	10	4	9	158
Rate per 100,000	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.1
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	158	13	32	7	16	30	256
Rate per 100,000	3.4	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.7	2.1	1.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	395	147	139	17	85	80	863
Rate per 100,000	8.4	6.6	7.4	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.3
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	827	112	78	23	45	52	1,137
Rate per 100,000	17.6	5.0	4.1	1.7	2.1	3.6	8.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	3,112	254	264	171	272	240	4,313
Rate per 100,000	66.3	11.3	14.0	12.3	12.6	16.7	31.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	639	337	358	100	552	301	2,287
Rate per 100,000	13.6	15.1	19.0	7.2	25.7	20.9	16.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	2,840	564	898	313	899	717	6,231
Rate per 100,000	60.6	25.2	47.6	22.5	41.8	49.8	45.2
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	417	158	161	46	218	120	1,120
Rate per 100,000	8.9	7.1	8.5	3.3	10.1	8.3	8.1
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	202	34	59	14	43	40	392
Rate per 100,000	4.3	1.5	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 9 cities over 250,000; population, 4,690,300	Group II 16 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,238,800	Group III 28 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,888,168	Group IV 41 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,390,400	Group V 186 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,150,857	Group VI 242 cities under 10,000; population, 1,439,768	Total, 472 cities; total population, 13,798,293
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	156	58	54	19	53	46	386
Rate per 100,000	3.3	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.5	3.2	2.8
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	153	45	63	27	31	37	356
Rate per 100,000	3.3	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.6
Rape:							
Number of persons released	147	22	12	12	23	18	234
Rate per 100,000	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	7,984	114	288	62	44	48	8,540
Rate per 100,000	170.2	5.1	15.3	4.5	2.0	3.3	61.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	152	27	73	36	43	59	390
Rate per 100,000	3.2	1.2	3.9	2.6	2.0	4.1	2.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	45	7	30	32	10	12	136
Rate per 100,000	1.0	0.3	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	214	42	49	26	54	27	412
Rate per 100,000	4.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.0
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	82	40	75	29	141	195	562
Rate per 100,000	1.7	1.8	4.0	2.1	6.6	13.5	4.1
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	1,948	114	151	60	107	78	2,458
Rate per 100,000	41.5	5.1	8.0	4.3	5.0	5.4	17.8
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	250	73	149	100	107	123	802
Rate per 100,000	5.3	3.3	7.9	7.2	5.0	8.5	5.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[1] 87,080	97,296	[2] 24,342	20,310	[3] 25,980	[4] 24,458	[5] 279,466
Rate per 100,000	3,191.4	4,345.9	1,339.0	1,460.7	1,229.3	1,732.0	2,388.3
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	2,433	684	725	400	1,058	1,058	6,358
Rate per 100,000	51.9	30.6	38.4	28.8	49.2	73.5	46.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	[6] 25,698	6,254	3,559	3,567	4,611	3,622	[7] 47,311
Rate per 100,000	584.7	279.3	188.5	256.5	214.4	251.6	350.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	3,497	2,056	578	1,546	2,066	3,369	13,112
Rate per 100,000	74.6	91.8	30.6	111.2	96.1	234.0	95.0
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	13,135	169	249	153	143	81	13,930
Rate per 100,000	280.0	7.5	13.2	11.0	6.6	5.6	101.0
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	64,724	[8] 4,810	11,805	3,637	5,328	2,460	[9] 92,764
Rate per 100,000	1,380.0	214.8	625.2	261.6	247.7	170.9	673.3
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	7,508	4,788	2,845	1,551	[10] 2,772	1,255	[11] 20,719
Rate per 100,000	160.1	230.0	150.7	111.6	130.1	87.2	151.9

[1–11] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	7	2,728,600	5	463	11,701,242	9	471	13,641,293
2	27	1,817,868	6	8	4,394,700	10	135	2,131,057
3	134	2,113,457	7	471	13,502,693	11	471	13,778,493
4	238	1,412,117	8	15	2,081,800			

As previously indicated, some of the reports listed all types of violators of traffic laws (except driving while intoxicated) in a single figure. In table 15–A there are presented data for three types of violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws based on reports which were apparently correctly prepared in that respect. The nature of the violations included in each class is the same as indicated in the comment preceding table 14–A.

TABLE 15–A.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I: 7 cities over 250,000; population, 2,728,600	Group II: 15 cities 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,066,000	Group III: 27 cities 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,817,868	Group IV: 41 cities 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,390,400	Group V: 130 cities 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,034,157	Group VI: 236 cities under 10,000; population, 1,398,542	Total, 456 cities total population, 11,435,567
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	14,728	12,115	2,070	5,940	3,128	3,245	41,226
Rate per 100,000	539.8	586.4	113.9	427.2	153.8	232.0	360.5
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	71,328	92,866	20,015	12,382	19,940	14,280	230,811
Rate per 100,000	2,614.1	4,495.0	1,101.0	890.5	980.3	1,021.1	2,018.4
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	1,024	1,143	2,257	1,988	2,747	4,052	13,211
Rate per 100,000	37.5	55.3	124.2	143.0	135.0	289.7	115.5

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1933–35.

In the presentation of data based on annual police reports submitted to the F B I it has been felt desirable for comparative purposes to indicate the percentage of clearances during last year as compared with those for prior years. Accordingly, there is presented in table 16 the percentage of offenses cleared during the last 3 years. The tabulation is based on reports received from police departments of 35 cities, each having a population of more than 100,000. The data presented include all offenses cleared during the year for which the reports were submitted regardless of when the offenses were committed.

An examination of the compilation shows that during 1935, as compared with 1934, there occurred an increase in the percentage of clearances for all offenses indicated except manslaughter by negligence, rape, and aggravated assault. It is significant to note that the percentages for 1934 for all offenses are higher than in 1933. The lowest percentage of clearances for murder (77.3) occurred in 1933 with a steady increase for each of the following years, the percentage in 1935 being 82.3. For offenses against property the percentage of clearances shows a steady increase from 1933 to 1935. Most significant of these changes is the increase in robbery from 29.3 percent in 1933 to 47.8 percent in 1935.

TABLE 16.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1933–35*

[35 cities over 100,000, total population 13,970,105, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
1933	77.3	70.4	73.9	29.3	54.4	22.1	[1] 21.8	[2] 12.6
1934	79.2	76.7	75.8	35.8	59.4	29.3	[1] 25.5	[2] 13.7
1935	82.3	67.9	68.0	47.8	58.2	33.5	[1] 25.9	[2] 15.8

[1] The data for larceny—theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 13,556,905.
[2] The data for auto theft are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 9,887,405.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The fingerprint files of the FBI contain a large amount of valuable information concerning the personal characteristics and history of the individuals represented. During the first quarter of 1936, 106,594 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, were examined for the purpose of obtaining data relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons concerned. This tabulation was limited to records reflecting arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, records representing arrests for Federal violations and those representing commitments to any type of penal institution were excluded from this compilation.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

During the first quarter of 1936 there were 1,434 persons arrested and charged with criminal homicide. In addition, the following serious offenses were among those charged: Robbery, 3,621; assault, 6,053; burglary, 8,184; larceny (and related offenses), 20,831; forgery and counterfeiting, 1,634; rape, 1,035; violation of narcotic drug laws, 980; unlawful possession of deadly weapons, 1,439; driving while intoxicated, 3,720; gambling, 1,611.

Females were represented by 7,783 (7.3 percent) of the arrest records examined. Among the charges placed against females were: Larceny, 1,165; prostitution and commercialized vice, 781; drunkenness, 675; vagrancy, 642; assault, 530; disorderly conduct, 438; violation of liquor laws, 376. In addition, 124 females were charged with criminal homicide and 146 with robbery.

TABLE 17.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	1,434	1,310	124	1.3	1.3	1.6
Robbery	3,621	3,475	146	3.4	3.5	1.9
Assault	6,053	5,523	530	5.7	5.6	6.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	8,184	8,041	143	7.7	8.1	1.8
Larceny—theft	14,131	12,966	1,165	13.3	13.1	15.0
Auto theft	2,486	2,438	48	2.3	2.5	.6
Embezzlement and fraud	3,342	3,170	172	3.1	3.2	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	872	784	88	.8	.8	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,634	1,520	114	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rape	1,035	1,035		1.0	1.1	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,181	400	781	1.1	.4	10.0
Other sex offenses	1,278	1,056	222	1.2	1.1	2.9
Narcotic drug laws	980	802	178	.9	.8	2.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,439	1,384	55	1.4	1.4	.7
Offenses against family and children	1,260	1,222	38	1.2	1.2	.5
Liquor laws	2,687	2,311	376	2.5	2.4	4.8
Driving while intoxicated	3,720	3,627	93	3.5	3.1	1.2
Road and driving laws	572	567	5	.5	.6	.1
Parking violations	2	2		[1]	[1]	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,027	1,010	17	1.0	1.0	.2
Disorderly conduct	3,831	3,393	438	3.6	3.4	5.6
Drunkenness	12,955	12,280	675	12.2	12.4	8.7
Vagrancy	9,617	8,975	642	9.0	9.1	8.2
Gambling	1,611	1,516	95	1.5	1.5	1.2
Suspicion	14,181	13,040	1,141	13.3	13.2	14.7
Not stated	1,361	1,248	113	1.3	1.3	1.5
All other offenses	6,100	5,716	384	5.7	5.8	4.9
Total	106,594	98,811	7,783	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Examination of the ages of the persons arrested reveals a rapid increase from age 15 to age 19, the figures being as follows:

Age:	*Number arrested*
15	619
16	1,813
17	2,850
18	4,204
19	4,552

For ages from 20 to 24, the number arrested for a single age group varies from 4,100 to 5,028. The age groups in which arrests occurred most frequently were as follows:

Age:	*Number arrested*
22	5,028
21	4,921
23	4,781
19	4,552

It will be observed that there were more arrests for age 22 than for any other single age group. This is contrary to the figures for 1932–35, during which period 19-year-olds outnumbered those of other

ages. It may be of some significance, however, that the shift in the frequency of arrests to ages 21–23 was evidenced in the figures for the last half of 1935.

The compilation disclosed that 18,757 (17.6 percent) of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old; 19,091 (17.9 percent) were between the ages of 21 and 24; making a total of 37,848 (35.5 percent)

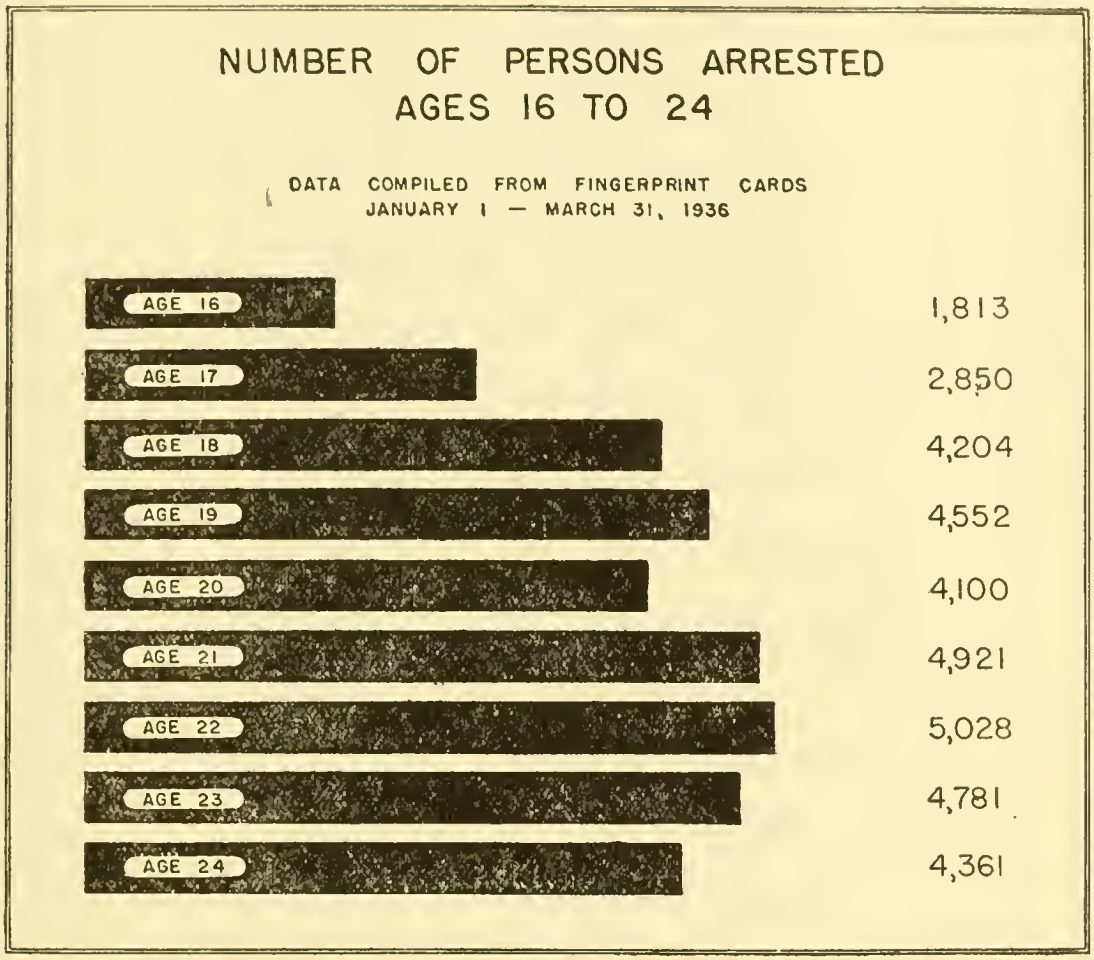

FIGURE 4.

less than 25 years old. In addition, there were 18,816 (17.7 percent) arrests of persons between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 56,664 (53.2 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received in the F B I, it should be observed that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals). Data for ages 16 to 24 are shown in figure 4.

TABLE 18.—*Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	3	2	9	10	20	30	43	29	45	72	68	58	305	235	187	123	73	122	1,434
Robbery	10	9	29	91	166	240	258	225	294	266	248	213	782	365	238	109	39	39	3,621
Assault	5	7	8	49	78	123	182	203	221	250	287	249	1,227	944	822	548	354	496	6,053
Burglary—breaking or entering	12	130	142	460	589	676	607	491	486	465	416	344	1,344	757	555	332	167	211	8,184
Larceny—theft	25	200	157	435	666	792	837	649	679	696	618	579	2,335	1,771	1,463	887	572	770	14,131
Auto theft	2	20	40	161	221	320	248	177	185	155	120	110	355	191	115	40	17	9	2,486
Embezzlement and fraud	7	2	4	7	23	31	58	71	114	108	113	136	614	555	548	344	266	341	3,342
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	2	3	13	28	29	38	32	35	24	40	29	160	110	112	75	54	87	872
Forgery and counterfeiting	3	9	8	22	27	54	73	68	69	68	78	71	297	227	216	136	96	112	1,634
Rape	2	1	3	20	30	60	76	72	61	61	65	49	177	96	87	64	34	77	1,035
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	2			11	15	27	34	66	91	87	87	294	178	137	72	38	41	1,181
Other sex offenses	1	3	2	22	31	40	50	48	59	57	59	64	200	170	138	97	82	155	1,278
Narcotic drug laws	1			2	5	12	11	18	24	30	35	33	178	174	160	124	85	88	980
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7	6	6	15	33	54	57	72	80	69	75	62	284	180	164	131	61	83	1,439
Offenses against family and children	1				1	11	16	28	29	38	35	55	247	224	208	177	105	85	1,260
Liquor laws	2	2	3	16	23	32	43	64	59	83	86	98	474	404	426	293	210	369	2,687
Driving while intoxicated	17	1	1	4	13	32	37	65	104	109	135	126	740	620	607	424	305	380	3,720
Road and driving laws	1			2	7	21	27	28	43	37	41	39	133	65	54	31	23	20	572
Parking violations								1				1							2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1		1	7	18	48	57	43	66	66	81	52	205	135	102	64	38	43	1,027
Disorderly conduct	10	7	14	39	56	134	155	145	188	188	170	166	677	521	445	299	246	371	3,831
Drunkenness	21	4	6	23	67	159	203	221	329	392	379	351	1,831	1,966	2,093	1,602	1,259	2,049	12,955
Vagrancy	15	30	9	79	170	278	402	351	516	583	463	409	1,683	1,276	1,067	684	564	1,038	9,617
Gambling	1	4	3	4	14	31	28	27	51	52	59	59	288	236	276	181	118	179	1,611
Suspicion	122	72	85	188	334	623	663	583	742	740	687	624	2,663	1,904	1,637	926	674	914	14,181
Not stated	1	23	7	9	25	39	44	61	68	61	67	46	280	205	198	86	61	80	1,361
All other offenses	6	83	79	135	194	320	312	294	308	267	269	251	1,043	744	705	400	292	398	6,100
Total	278	619	619	1,813	2,850	4,204	4,552	4,100	4,921	5,028	4,781	4,361	18,816	14,253	12,760	8,249	5,833	8,557	106,594

Youthful individuals were most frequently charged with the following offenses against property: Robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Whereas persons under 25 years of age constituted 35.5 percent of the total arrested, they numbered 44.6 percent of those charged with larceny, 56.3 percent of those charged with robbery, 58.7 percent of those charged with burglary, and 70.7 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 19.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	1,434	143	386	10.0	26.9
Robbery	3,621	1,018	2,039	28.1	56.3
Assault	6,053	650	1,657	10.7	27.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	8,184	3,095	4,806	37.8	58.7
Larceny—theft	14,131	3,736	6,308	26.4	44.6
Auto theft	2,486	1,187	1,757	47.7	70.7
Embezzlement and fraud	3,342	196	667	5.9	20.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	872	145	273	16.6	31.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,634	261	547	16.0	33.5
Rape	1,035	262	498	25.3	48.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,181	89	420	7.5	35.6
Other sex offenses	1,278	196	435	15.3	34.0
Narcotic drug laws	980	48	170	4.9	17.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,439	243	529	16.9	36.8
Offenses against family and children	1,260	56	213	4.4	16.9
Liquor laws	2,687	183	509	6.8	18.9
Driving while intoxicated	3,720	153	627	4.1	16.9
Road and driving laws	572	85	245	14.9	42.8
Parking violations	2	1	2	50.0	100.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,027	174	439	16.9	42.7
Disorderly conduct	3,831	550	1,262	14.4	32.9
Drunkenness	12,955	683	2,134	5.3	16.5
Vagrancy	9,617	1,319	3,290	13.7	34.2
Gambling	1,611	111	332	6.9	20.6
Suspicion	14,181	2,548	5,341	18.0	37.7
Not stated	1,361	208	450	15.3	33.1
All other offenses	6,100	1,417	2,512	23.2	41.2
Total	106,594	18,757	37,848	17.6	35.5

More than 40 percent (42,991) of the persons arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. In addition, there were 2,153 records bearing notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned although the fingerprints had not previously been filed in the Bureau. This makes a total of 45,144 records containing information regarding the prior criminal activities of the persons arrested. The records disclosed that 32,304 (71.6 percent) of them had previously been convicted of one or more offenses. This number constitutes 30.3 percent of the total of 106,594 arrest records examined.

Many of the persons have been previously convicted of major violations, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	299
Robbery	1,544
Assault	1,702
Burglary	4,150
Larceny (and related offenses)	8,595
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,105
Rape	207
Narcotic drug laws	691
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	450
Driving while intoxicated	482
Total	19,225

It is of interest to note that 132 of the persons whose records showed convictions for criminal homicide were charged during the first quarter with the following violations:

Criminal homicide	10
Robbery	11
Assault	34
Burglary	14
Larceny (and related offenses)	45
Forgery and counterfeiting	3
Rape	2
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	11
Driving while intoxicated	2
Total	132

As heretofore indicated, the records showed that 32,304 of the persons arrested had been previously convicted. The records of those persons showed a total of 89,780 prior convictions, an average of almost 3 per individual; 42,240 of the convictions were for major violations, and 47,540 for less serious infractions of the criminal laws.

TABLE 20.—*Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record	Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide	1,434	350	Offenses against family and children	1,260	349
Robbery	3,621	1,784	Liquor laws	2,687	828
Assault	6,053	2,065	Driving while intoxicated	3,720	829
Burglary—breaking or entering	8,184	3,305	Road and driving laws	572	165
Larceny—theft	14,131	5,554	Parking violations	2	
Auto theft	2,486	930	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,027	314
Embezzlement and fraud	3,342	1,470	Disorderly conduct	3,831	1,514
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	872	267	Drunkenness	12,955	5,866
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,634	750	Vagrancy	9,617	5,258
Rape	1,035	258	Gambling	1,611	424
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,181	448	Suspicion	14,181	5,920
Other sex offenses	1,278	335	Not stated	1,361	563
Narcotic drug laws	980	658	All other offenses	6,100	2,314
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,439	482	Total	106,594	42,991

TABLE 21.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	67.1	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	33.5
Vagrancy	54.7	Liquor laws	30.8
Robbery	49.3	Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	45.9	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	30.6
Drunkenness	45.3	Road and driving laws	28.8
Embezzlement and fraud	44.0	Offenses against family and children	27.7
Suspicion	41.7	Gambling	26.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	40.4	Other sex offenses	26.2
Disorderly conduct	39.5	Rape	24.9
Larceny—theft	39.3	Criminal homicide	24.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	37.9	Driving while intoxicated	22.0
All other offenses	37.9	Parking violations [1]	0
Auto theft	37.4		
Assault	34.1		

[1] Only 2 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 22.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	10	20	21	33	44	4	3	3	3	1	1	-------	3	7
Robbery	11	191	61	224	263	93	16	11	24	8	13	14	15	18
Assault	34	80	248	148	228	42	28	9	30	21	16	23	21	45
Burglary—breaking or entering	14	127	92	841	626	118	38	17	78	13	5	15	16	33
Larceny—theft	36	178	189	619	1,446	166	116	35	138	29	47	35	87	42
Auto theft	2	42	24	104	161	85	18	3	23	2	4	2	3	7
Embezzlement and fraud	7	35	28	61	180	33	206	5	132	7	7	10	9	6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	-------	8	8	36	56	9	2	2	3	-------	4	2	1	5
Forgery and counterfeiting	3	27	13	51	103	24	66	1	152	3	3	3	5	3
Rape	2	9	25	16	36	4	4	3	3	8	1	2	-------	9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	9	11	6	33	4	6	-------	7	4	91	8	11	3
Other sex offenses	5	7	9	24	32	4	4	-------	2	3	12	32	3	6
Narcotic drug laws	1	15	14	45	67	2	9	1	15	1	12	6	257	6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	11	19	27	60	70	8	4	2	8	4	6	4	4	22
Offenses against family and children	1	5	25	14	28	1	9	-------	4	2	3	7	2	-------
Liquor laws	3	19	40	34	67	12	7	4	14	3	6	8	7	11
Driving while intoxicated	2	14	25	28	70	11	16	1	11	1	7	9	4	5
Road and driving laws	-------	5	6	11	23	3	2	-------	2	-------	1	1	-------	1
Parking violations	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	7	23	11	54	9	4	-------	8	4	-------	1	2	1
Disorderly conduct	8	37	80	101	164	30	20	4	27	17	22	15	15	16
Drunkenness	36	128	242	307	603	64	94	14	77	13	25	50	44	45
Vagrancy	17	174	152	433	706	119	90	21	100	15	40	40	69	50
Gambling	4	13	15	16	34	7	3	4	8	-------	1	2	4	8
Suspicion	53	248	175	595	852	173	147	25	162	29	51	39	82	61
Not stated	7	28	20	62	77	17	21	2	29	3	8	2	6	7
All other offenses	28	99	129	270	307	73	42	8	45	16	12	25	21	33
Total	299	1,544	1,702	4,150	6,330	1,115	975	175	1,105	207	398	355	691	450

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide		24	7	2		5	17	14	6	3	1	2	16	250
Robbery	4	46	7	7		12	55	39	69	15	12	5	56	1,289
Assault	15	78	20	10		31	141	103	59	24	6	8	71	1,539
Burglary—breaking or entering	13	75	15	8		23	73	111	81	13	13	16	147	2,621
Larceny—theft	24	131	37	12		29	133	245	242	27	21	22	227	4,313
Auto theft	2	18	15	2		12	22	29	21	6	4	6	45	662
Embezzlement and fraud	7	37	14	3		9	26	34	64	5	7		46	978
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	19	2	2		1	6	9	7	1	2	2	16	205
Forgery and counterfeiting	5	12	8	1		1	13	20	10	1	3	4	28	563
Rape	3	10	4	1		2	13	8	5	4	1	3	15	191
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	12		1		2	28	9	34	3	3	2	7	299
Other sex offenses	4	12	1	1		1	16	20	17	3	1	1	12	232
Narcotic drug laws		11	2				18	6	23	9	1		13	534
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1	13	4	3		2	29	20	13	10	6	2	23	375
Offenses against family and children	36	11	6	2		2	14	21	4	2		1	15	215
Liquor laws	6	199	7	2		5	23	31	14	10	4	1	12	549
Driving while intoxicated	6	68	89	19		12	21	112	20	7	1	7	21	587
Road and driving laws		9	4	10		10	7	10	2				10	117
Parking violations														0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	17	12	11		13	15	15	8		1	4	14	236
Disorderly conduct	10	33	16	3		17	163	171	77	15	6	2	55	1,124
Drunkenness	38	180	126	29		33	184	2,040	272	16	15	14	151	4,840
Vagrancy	13	87	30	7		8	163	448	822	26	21	10	218	3,879
Gambling	2	39	3	1			9	10	11	58	3	1	13	269
Suspicion	26	149	25	28		36	152	329	385	43	25	19	244	4,153
Not stated	1	26	4	3		2	14	31	13	1	2	4	33	423
All other offenses	24	76	24	12		16	81	129	89	11	3	95	193	1,861
Total	245	1,392	482	180		284	1,436	4,014	2,368	313	162	231	1,701	32,304

TABLE 23.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	250	284	244	528
Robbery	1,289	1,944	1,124	3,068
Assault	1,539	1,787	1,625	3,412
Burglary—breaking or entering	2,621	4,300	2,268	6,568
Larceny—theft	4,313	8,039	5,914	13,953
Auto theft	662	941	461	1,402
Embezzlement and fraud	978	1,604	902	2,505
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	205	286	294	580
Forgery and counterfeiting	563	1,013	381	1,394
Rape	191	213	173	386
Prostitution and commercialized vice	299	394	306	700
Other sex offenses	232	300	327	627
Narcotic drug laws	534	1,508	610	2,118
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	375	514	329	843
Offenses against family and children	215	209	189	398
Liquor laws	549	400	669	1,069
Driving while intoxicated	587	331	779	1,110
Road and driving laws	117	80	111	191
Parking violations				0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	236	223	258	481
Disorderly conduct	1,124	1,087	2,620	3,107
Drunkenness	4,840	3,550	13,067	16,617
Vagrancy	3,879	4,349	7,341	11,690
Gambling	269	267	219	486
Suspicion	4,153	5,658	5,016	10,674
Not stated	423	621	432	1,053
All other offenses	1,861	2,338	2,481	4,819
Total	32,304	42,240	47,540	89,780

Whites were represented by 78,093 of the records examined and Negroes by 23,745. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 536; Chinese, 271; Japanese, 48; Mexican, 3,196; all other 705.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 295 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first quarter of 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 103, and for foreign-born whites 48. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulation. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 24.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	871	503	8	1	2	42	7	1,434
Robbery	2,526	947	12	-------	-------	91	45	3,621
Assault	3,376	2,368	40	10	4	188	67	6,053
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,964	1,948	33	3	-------	204	32	8,184
Larceny—theft	9,541	4,013	50	4	5	459	59	14,131
Auto theft	2,109	294	12	1	-------	63	7	2,486
Embezzlement and fraud	2,928	329	12	1	1	58	13	3,342
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	610	238	1	1	1	17	4	872
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,463	139	7	2	-------	17	6	1,634
Rape	753	211	5	2	1	48	15	1,035
Prostitution and commercialized vice	906	252	3	1	-------	12	7	1,181
Other sex offenses	1,048	205	4	-------	-------	14	7	1,278
Narcotic drug laws	588	94	4	180	3	84	27	980
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	809	551	1	6	2	40	30	1,439
Offenses against family and children	1,050	170	6	1	-------	29	4	1,260
Liquor laws	1,580	1,077	6	-------	-------	22	2	2,687
Driving while intoxicated	3,226	207	38	-------	10	224	15	3,720
Roads and driving laws	410	127	2	-------	-------	25	8	572
Parking violations	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	758	214	5	-------	3	42	5	1,027
Disorderly conduct	2,702	940	19	-------	1	139	30	3,831
Drunkenness	10,585	1,672	128	2	6	533	29	12,955
Vagrancy	7,625	1,483	48	8	3	343	107	9,617
Gambling	832	691	1	42	1	13	31	1,611
Suspicion	10,110	3,631	54	6	1	302	77	14,181
Not stated	1,051	244	9	-------	-------	49	8	1,361
All other offenses	4,671	1,196	28	-------	4	138	63	6,100
Total	78,093	23,745	536	271	48	3,196	705	106,594

TABLE 25.—*Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

[Rate per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	1.1	0.9	6.3
Robbery	3.4	1.0	11.8
Assault	4.0	4.9	29.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	8.4	1.9	24.2
Larceny—theft	13.3	4.6	49.9
Auto theft	3.0	.3	3.7
Embezzlement and fraud	3.8	1.8	4.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.7	1.0	3.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	2.0	.8	1.7
Rape	1.0	.6	2.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.3	.6	3.1
Other sex offenses	1.2	1.2	2.5
Narcotic drug laws	.8	.3	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1.0	.9	6.9
Offenses against family and children	1.3	1.2	2.1
Liquor laws	1.9	2.4	13.4
Driving while intoxicated	4.1	1.6	2.6
Road and driving laws	.6	.2	1.6
Parking violations	(1)	-------	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1.0	.4	2.7
Disorderly conduct	3.7	2.1	11.7
Drunkenness	14.4	6.6	20.8
Vagrancy	9.5	3.4	18.4
Gambling	1.0	.9	8.6
Suspicion	13.3	4.7	45.2
Not stated	1.4	.5	3.0
All other offenses	6.2	3.3	14.9
Total	103.4	48.1	295.4

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 per 100,000.

TABLE 26.—*Number of native whites, number of foreign-born whites, and number of Negroes arrested and fingerprinted by age groups, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Number of arrests per 100,000 of the general population of the United States		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15	412	2	164	20.8	5.2	68.2
16	1,239	21	462	61.3	41.1	179.3
17	1,936	39	724	99.3	59.8	295.5
18	2,822	42	988	143.4	52.4	367.1
19	3,130	51	1,000	167.5	56.8	419.7
20	2,743	50	934	151.1	46.8	361.2
21	3,192	66	1,096	174.3	56.6	480.1
22	3,200	80	1,186	179.6	62.0	475.6
23	3,061	93	1,158	178.9	64.5	493.8
24	2,728	94	1,134	163.9	56.8	487.8
25–29	11,740	538	4,740	155.4	52.7	442.3
30–34	8,961	646	3,272	130.6	51.8	378.5
35–39	7,775	927	2,893	118.7	56.8	324.7
40–44	5,004	1,030	1,558	90.9	60.8	226.6
45–49	3,372	978	1,002	70.9	62.5	159.0
Over 50	5,007	1,622	1,153	34.6	33.0	80.7
Total	66,322	6,279	23,464	103.0	48.0	291.8

TABLE 27.—*Percentage distribution of arrests, by age, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Percent		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15 and under 21	12,282	205	4,272	18.5	3.3	18.2
21–24	12,181	333	4,574	18.4	5.3	19.5
25–29	11,740	538	4,740	17.7	8.6	20.2
30–34	8,961	646	3,272	13.5	10.3	14.0
35–39	7,775	927	2,893	11.7	14.7	12.3
40–44	5,004	1,030	1,558	7.5	16.4	6.6
45–49	3,372	978	1,002	5.1	15.6	4.3
50 and over	5,007	1,622	1,153	7.6	25.8	4.9
Total	66,322	6,279	23,464	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the end of March 1936 there were 5,800,815 fingerprint records and 6,928,321 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 3 months of 1936, more than 54 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 1,460 were identified through fingerprint records during the same period, and the interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.

As of March 31, 1936, there were 9,624 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

(II)

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

AUG 1936

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police depart-

ments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 6 months of 1936. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime-reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 6 months of 1932–36:

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1932	1,536	52,692,749	1935	1,949	63,270,583
1933	1,606	54,208,740	1936	2,189	64,648,798
1934	1,645	62,319,945			

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first half of 1936 there was an increase of 240 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, the population represented for those cities being 1,378,215.

In addition to the 2,189 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1936, one or more reports were received during that period from 925 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 7 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,121 agencies contributing crime reports during 1936.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	874	88.9	60,281,688	57,926,429	96.1
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	96	92.3	6,980,407	6,454,270	92.5
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	172	90.1	6,638,544	6,004,977	90.5
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	594	512	86.2	9,116,925	7,921,370	86.9

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,315 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 6,722,369. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

In table 28 there are presented data showing the number of offenses reported during the first 6 months of 1936 by the police departments of 1,637 cities having an aggregate population of 58,878,771. The information included in table 28 has been prepared to indicate the number of offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants for the cities divided into six groups according to size. The information has been presented in this manner in order that police administrators and interested individuals in a particular community can make a comparison between its figures and the average figures for cities of approximately the same number of inhabitants.

An examination of the compilation discloses that in general crime rates are higher in those cities having the larger number of inhabitants. The figures show that offenses of larceny predominate, there being 177,516 such cases reported during the first 6 months of 1936, constituting more than one-half of all major offenses reported. More than 94 percent of the reported crimes were offenses against property (larceny, burglary, auto theft, and robbery), whereas offenses against the person constituted 5 2 percent of the crimes reported. A percentage distribution of the offenses included in table 28 is shown herewith:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	589.0	100.0	Robbery	27.3	4.6
			Aggravated assault	22.0	3.7
Larceny	301.5	51.2	Rape	3.7	.6
Burglary	137.1	23.3	Murder	2.8	.5
Auto theft	92.4	15.7	Manslaughter	2.2	.4

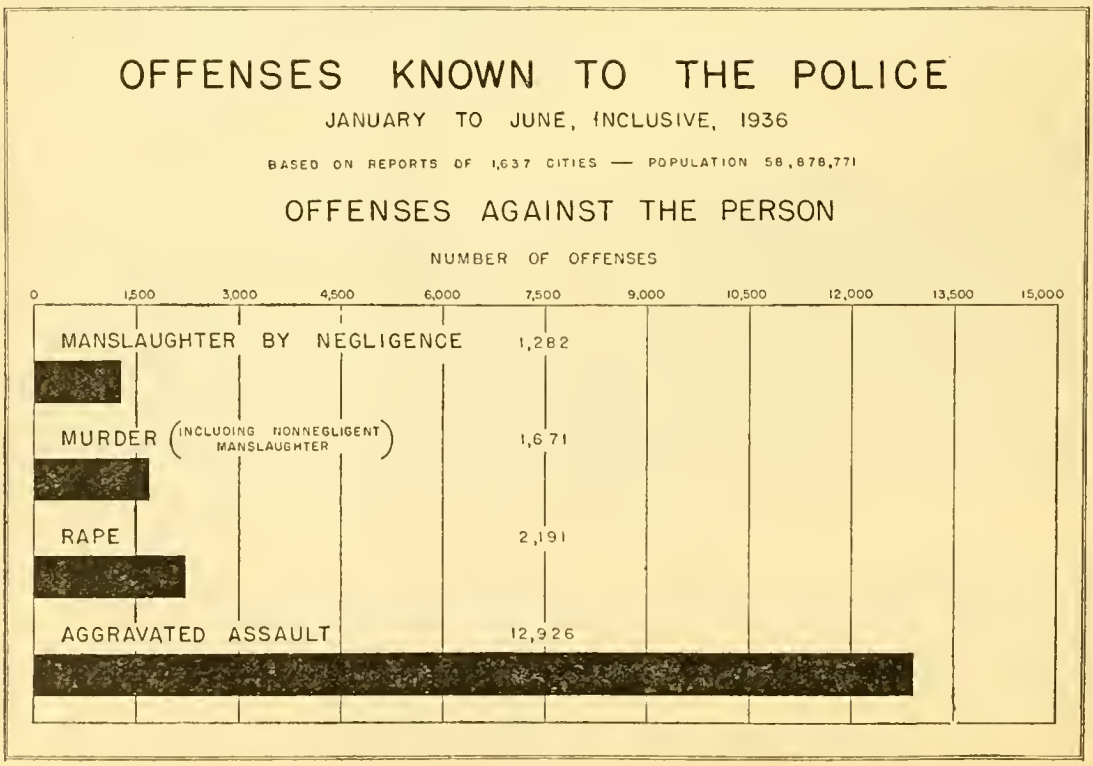

FIGURE 5.

Most of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants made a distinction in their reports between the number of larcenies in which the value of property stolen was more than $50 and the cases in which the property was valued at less than $50. A separate compilation of the information yields the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
31 cities over 250,000: total population, 19,950,100:		
Number of offenses known	9,082	63,208
Rate per 100,000	45.5	316.8
53 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,371,812:		
Number of offenses known	3,465	26,800
Rate per 100,000	47.0	363.5

Of the 102,555 larcenies classified according to the value of the property stolen, 12,547 (12.2 percent) were cases in which the value of property exceeded $50.

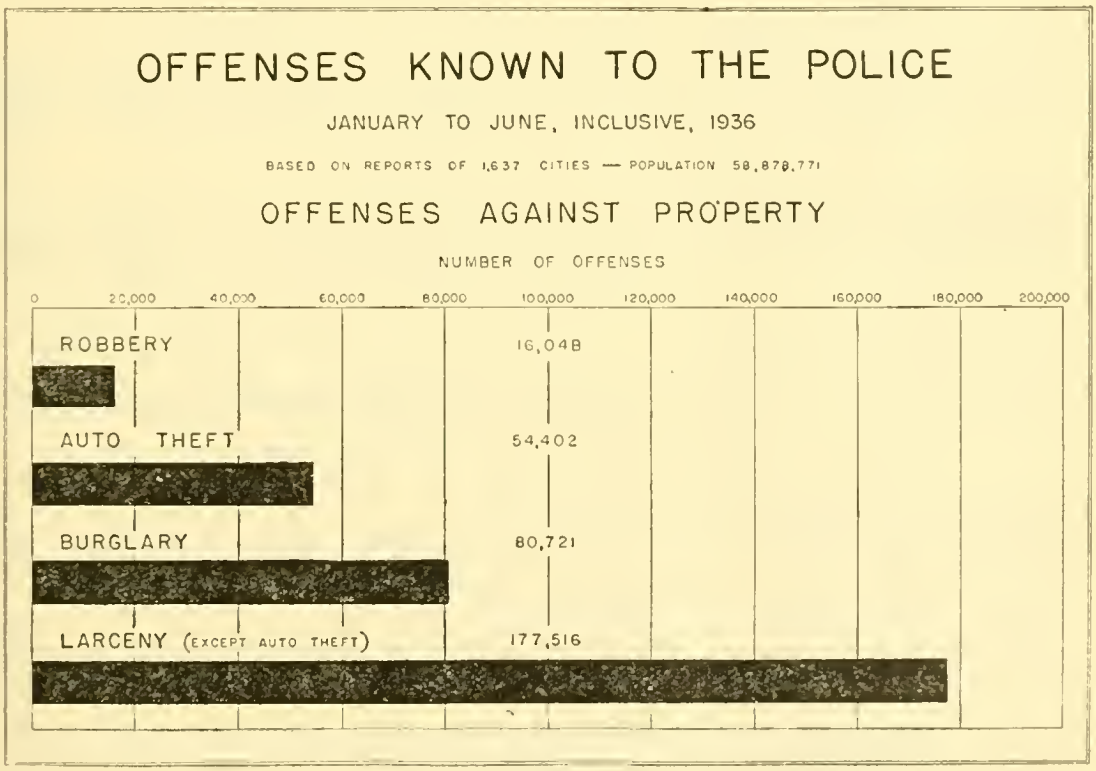

FIGURE 6.

TABLE 28.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1936; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,963,000:								
Number of offenses known	919	[1] 866	1,326	10,355	6,250	38,362	79,294	29,331
Rate per 100,000	3.2	3.2	4.6	35.8	21.6	132.5	273.8	101.3
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,602,712:								
Number of offenses known	229	138	251	2,010	2,378	14,873	30,739	9,254
Rate per 100,000	3.0	1.8	3.3	26.4	31.3	195.6	401.3	121.7
GROUP III								
87 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,880,309:								
Number of offenses known	174	96	149	1,376	1,677	8,887	22,406	5,496
Rate per 100,000	3.0	1.6	2.5	23.4	28.5	151.1	381.0	93.5
GROUP IV								
141 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,883,228:								
Number of offenses known	100	57	141	760	872	6,942	16,943	4,216
Rate per 100,000	2.0	1.2	2.9	15.6	17.9	142 2	347.0	86.3
GROUP V								
436 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,756,637:								
Number of offenses known	160	86	188	997	1,238	7,304	19,029	4,146
Rate per 100,000	2.4	1.3	2.8	14.8	18.3	108.1	281.6	61.4
GROUP VI								
883 cities under 10,000; total population, 4,792,885:								
Number of offenses known	89	39	136	550	511	4,353	9,105	1,959
Rate per 100,000	1.9	.8	2.8	11.5	10.7	90.8	190.0	40.9
Total 1,637 cities; total population, 58,878,771:								
Number of offenses known	1,671	[2] 1,282	2,191	16,048	12,926	80,721	177,516	54,402
Rate per 100,000	2.8	2.2	3.7	27.3	22.0	137.1	301.5	92.4

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,234,800.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,635 cities with a total population of 57,150,571.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1936.

In table 29 there are presented data showing the daily average number of major offenses reported during the first 6 months of 1936 to the police departments of 90 cities, each with over 100,000 inhabitants. The figures show a substantial decrease during the second quarter as compared with the first quarter of this year in the number of reported offenses of robbery and burglary, with a slight decrease in the number of larcenies. The number of offenses reported for the remaining offense classes showed increases during the second quarter as compared with the first quarter of this year.

TABLE 29.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 90 cities over 100,000, January to June, inclusive, 1936*

[Total population, 36,565,712, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	6.0	[1] 5.0	6.9	82.7	39.2	319.7	617.3	211.0
February	5.7	3.9	7.7	80.4	41.7	297.9	577.1	196.4
March	6.6	5.9	8.2	71.4	49.2	326.5	628.7	226.7
April	5.6	6.0	8.8	64.8	43.8	301.2	621.9	230.6
May	6.1	6.4	9.4	55.0	52.5	261.1	593.4	206.1
June	7.9	5.8	11.1	53.5	57.9	247.9	587.4	200.5
January to March	6.1	5.0	7.6	78.1	43.4	315.0	608.3	211.7
April to June	6.5	6.1	9.7	57.7	51.4	270.0	600.8	212.3
January to June	6.3	5.5	8.7	67.9	47.4	292.5	604.6	212.0

[1] Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 88 cities with a total population of 34,837,512.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–36.

In order to make available data concerning the variation in the amount of crime from year to year, there are presented in table 30 figures showing the number of major offenses reported during the first 6 months of each of the years 1931–36 to the police departments of 69 cities each with over 100,000 inhabitants. The combined population of those cities in 1930 was 18,714,176. The latest available figures (estimated as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census) indicate that the population of those cities has increased to 19,237,302.

An examination of the figures discloses an uninterrupted decrease in the number of offenses of robbery and auto theft during the 6-year period covered by the compilation. Robberies decreased from 10,832 in 1931 to 5,771 in 1936 and auto thefts from 46,586 in 1931 to 23,062 in 1936. The number of burglaries and larcenies reported during the first 6 months of 1936 showed a decrease from the number reported during the same period of 1931, with irregular variations during intervening periods. A substantial increase is shown in the number of offenses of rape reported during 1936 as compared with 1931, with a slight increase in the number of offenses of aggravated assault during 1936 as compared with 1931.

It will be noted the compilation shows a substantial decrease in the number of homicides during 1935 and 1936 as compared with prior years. In connection with the decrease in the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (willful felonious homicides), it is suggested that the decrease may be partially attributable to the fact that during 1935 it was ascertained that many police departments had been including as felonious homicides cases which were excusable in nature, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer. Such cases were subsequently excluded, together with instances of killing in self-defense by private individuals, in order that the published figures might represent felonious homicides.

The cases listed under the heading of "manslaughter by negligence" consist largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figures for 1935 and 1936 are considerably lower than for the 4 preceding years. This is probably due largely to the fact that in 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities. During 1934 considerable stress was placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence. The exclusion of many cases of deaths resulting from automobile accidents in which it was not thought that there was present a degree of negligence sufficient to warrant prosecution has undoubtedly played a large part in bringing about the reduced figures for 1935 and 1936.

The information included in table 30 is also graphically presented in figure 7.

More comprehensive data concerning annual crime trends covering the years 1933–35 may be found in table 40 of this issue which shows the number of major offenses reported by the police departments of 1,127 cities with division by population groups.

TABLE 30.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 69 cities over 100,000, January to June, inclusive, 1931–36*

[Total population 19,237,302, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	795	725	580	10,832	4,882	35,534	76,279	46,586
1932	767	651	597	9,724	4,344	38,201	75,584	38,181
1933	768	470	662	9,150	5,131	37,885	80,024	34,889
1934	721	608	937	7,462	4,820	36,013	79,970	31,735
1935	672	422	787	7,328	4,823	36,703	83,056	29,541
1936	608	383	714	5,771	4,985	30,215	73,861	23,062
Daily average:								
1931	4.4	4.0	3.2	59.8	27.0	196.3	421.4	257.4
1932	4.2	3.6	3.3	53.4	23.9	209.9	415.3	209.8
1933	4.2	2.6	3.7	50.6	28.3	209.3	442.1	192.8
1934	4.0	3.4	5.2	41.2	26.6	199.0	441.8	175.3
1935	3.7	2.3	4.3	40.5	26.6	202.8	458.9	163.2
1936	3.3	2.1	3.9	31.7	27.4	166.0	405.8	126.7

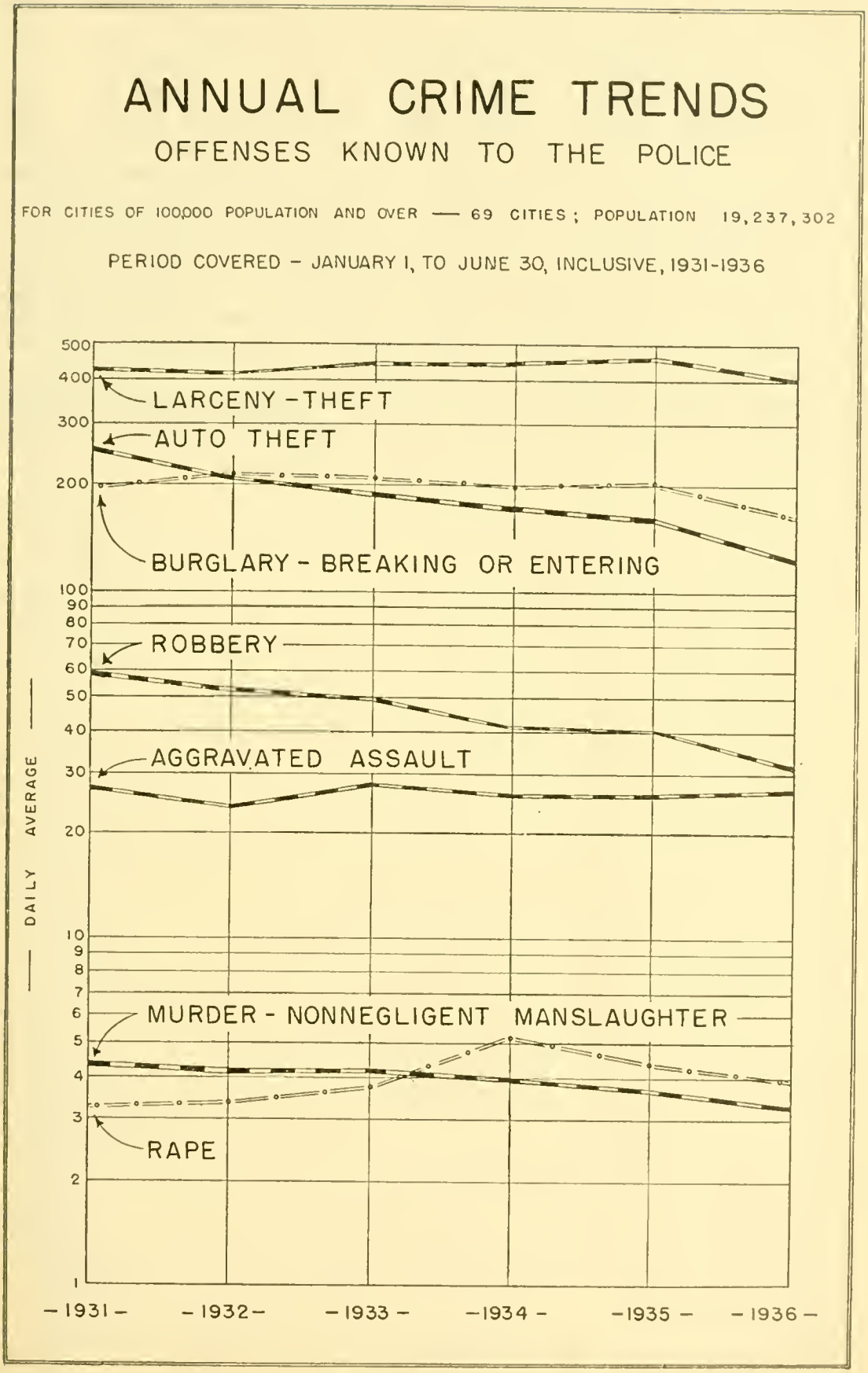
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
FOR CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER — 69 CITIES; POPULATION 19,237,302
PERIOD COVERED – JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, INCLUSIVE, 1931-1936
DAILY AVERAGE
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
LARCENY-THEFT
AUTO THEFT
BURGLARY - BREAKING OR ENTERING
ROBBERY
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
MURDER - NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936

FIGURE 7.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 31 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 28 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only four or five police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available from all urban communities in the State.

In table 32 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

TABLE 31.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 165 cities; total population, 5,528,905	2	12	11	22	60	58	165
Middle Atlantic: 433 cities; total population, 18,096,663	6	10	21	27	120	249	433
East North Central: 406 cities; total population, 15,453,876	9	10	22	46	97	222	406
West North Central: 187 cities; total population, 4,330,549	3	5	7	8	48	116	187
South Atlantic: [1] 102 cities; total population, 4,197,924	3	6	11	13	26	43	102
East South Central: 40 cities; total population, 1,704,678	3	2	3	2	15	15	40
West South Central: 91 cities; total population, 3,080,683	3	5	5	6	21	51	91
Mountain: 67 cities; total population, 1,123,225	1	1	1	5	14	45	67
Pacific: 146 cities; total population, 5,362,268	5	4	6	12	35	84	146
New England:							
Maine			1	1	6	8	16
New Hampshire			1		4	6	11
Vermont					2	6	8
Massachusetts	1	8	6	11	36	31	93
Rhode Island	1		2	4	4	3	14
Connecticut		4	1	6	8	4	23
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	5	10	42	87	151
New Jersey	1	3	6	10	28	55	103
Pennsylvania	2	3	10	7	50	107	179
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	14	28	69	123
Indiana	1	4	2	7	13	20	47
Illinois	1	1	5	11	25	53	96
Michigan	1	2	8	7	19	59	96
Wisconsin	1		3	7	12	21	41
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			11	48	62
Iowa		1	3	3	6	16	29
Missouri	1		2	2	6	16	27
North Dakota				1	3	5	9
South Dakota				1	4	3	8
Nebraska		1	1		6	8	16
Kansas		2	1	1	12	20	36
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	1	7
Virginia		2	1	4	5	8	20
West Virginia			3	1	3	9	16
North Carolina			3	1	8	7	19
South Carolina			2	1		2	5
Georgia	1		2	1	3	4	11
Florida		3		3	4	9	19
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	1	4	6	13
Tennessee	1	2			3	4	10
Alabama	1		1	1	2	5	10
Mississippi			1		6		7
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	2	5	9
Louisiana	1		1	2	4	7	15
Oklahoma		2		1	6	23	32
Texas	2	3	3	2	9	16	35
Mountain:							
Montana				1	2	7	10
Idaho					2	5	7
Wyoming					2	3	5
Colorado	1		1	1	5	10	18
New Mexico				1	1	2	4
Arizona				1		5	6
Utah		1		1	1	10	13
Nevada					1	3	4
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	8	5	18
Oregon	1			1	4	9	15
California	3	2	6	9	23	70	113

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	0.5	2.5	6.9	5.1	112.3	206.2	83.4
Middle Atlantic	2.0	4.2	13.7	16.9	60.2	114.6	59.4
East North Central	2.1	3.6	42.6	15.7	142.4	314.9	77.8
West North Central	2.1	2.2	26.0	9.0	141.6	380.1	101.3
South Atlantic [1]	7.9	4.0	43.9	79.3	240.1	540.0	141.3
East South Central	10.9	2.5	52.2	71.6	244.4	393.4	113.9
West South Central	7.3	3.1	34.1	44.6	218.8	608.0	109.9
Mountain	3.7	4.4	19.4	9.6	162.5	454.0	113.0
Pacific	1.7	5.3	27.7	13.8	236.3	509.9	188.3
New England:							
Maine	.8	.8	9.3	5.3	133.1	192.1	114.5
New Hampshire	0	3.1	1.9	7.5	70.1	119.5	17.5
Vermont	1.5	7.4	1.5	0	26.6	56.1	17.7
Massachusetts	.6	3.2	7.7	5.3	111.9	196.6	91.2
Rhode Island	.2	0	3.2	4.8	77.7	206.5	28.6
Connecticut	.5	1.3	6.8	4.8	141.5	266.6	96.7
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	2.0	4.7	8.2	15.2	37.2	94.6	51.7
New Jersey	1.6	3.2	15.3	25.0	139.1	227.1	77.6
Pennsylvania	2.1	3.5	23.9	16.6	71.9	105.9	66.9
East North Central:							
Ohio	2.6	2.7	36.4	17.7	152.6	386.2	93.4
Indiana	2.8	3.4	30.1	16.8	157.1	364.6	116.5
Illinois	2.4	2.2	71.4	17.0	180.4	199.9	55.2
Michigan	1.1	7.5	28.4	16.0	102.1	403.4	89.5
Wisconsin	.7	2.7	4.7	3.4	54.6	238.1	41.6
West North Central:							
Minnesota	.8	2.1	23.8	5.3	148.0	219.2	121.3
Iowa	.5	1.9	24.4	3.9	160.8	372.3	96.7
Missouri	4.1	3.0	29.4	17.0	131.0	548.4	84.7
North Dakota	1.9	1.9	21.9	4.8	139.7	248.0	60.8
South Dakota	2.0	4.0	7.9	1.0	81.4	299.7	157.8
Nebraska	2.3	.7	21.0	5.6	68.9	222.9	139.7
Kansas	2.5	2.0	31.2	10.0	192.1	525.6	68.5
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	1.7	.8	8.4	23.4	108.9	267.1	100.5
Maryland	3.4	5.4	33.1	3.9	132.0	217.4	112.3
Virginia	9.1	7.2	34.9	131.0	261.9	767.4	142.7
West Virginia	5.2	2.9	23.8	41.0	158.2	356.0	78.5
North Carolina	13.5	2.7	33.6	254.5	226.7	405.4	119.7
South Carolina	7.2	0	21.6	58.3	72.0	740.5	30.1
Georgia	12.7	3.9	63.9	64.1	358.8	729.9	174.2
Florida	10.1	1.4	47.1	100.4	397.5	732.2	143.3
East South Central:							
Kentucky	9.9	1.9	54.5	75.2	308.3	493.4	123.2
Tennessee	12.8	3.3	70.7	93.9	216.0	266.4	136.0
Alabama	11.6	1.8	36.6	45.0	237.6	450.3	87.3
Mississippi	4.4	2.9	11.8	44.8	146.2	388.0	66.1
West South Central:							
Arkansas	4.8	1.8	44.7	45.9	227.0	604.4	83.3
Louisiana	8.3	2.5	23.9	62.4	131.4	255.4	77.6
Oklahoma	3.6	3.3	41.8	21.8	215.2	559.5	61.8
Texas	8.6	3.5	34.7	45.2	258.3	784.9	145.7
Mountain:							
Montana	2.1	3.2	7.5	9.6	97.2	604.3	70.5
Idaho	2.7	4.1	17.8	8.2	140.8	390.9	108.0
Wyoming	3.3	6.6	14.8	4.9	110.4	497.7	84.0
Colorado	4.3	4.9	21.9	7.1	145.0	401.2	91.1
New Mexico	0	3.9	5.9	15.7	212.5	635.4	74.8
Arizona	4.5	6.0	38.9	23.9	204.8	336.3	171.9
Utah	2.8	3.3	16.7	10.2	204.7	474.5	156.7
Nevada	13.1	2.6	28.7	15.7	261.3	642.8	222.1
Pacific:							
Washington	2.2	.7	20.8	11.3	320.3	519.3	146.3
Oregon	.4	1.3	47.5	6.2	285.6	623.9	120.0
California	1.7	6.6	26.9	15.1	214.2	495.5	204.1

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

Data for Individual Cities.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the second quarter of 1936 is shown in table 33. The compilation is limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are presented here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates for their cities with the average rates shown in table 28 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures of their communities for prior periods in order to determine whether there has been an increase or decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: the composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 33.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1936*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	5	13	28	33	240	59	365	69
Albany, N. Y	1	----	6	10	75	19	178	60
Atlanta, Ga	21	10	101	112	692	157	753	281
Baltimore, Md	22	30	115	4	500	165	647	517
Birmingham, Ala	15	1	65	49	416	88	505	111
Boston, Mass	3	20	43	36	215	199	553	695
Bridgeport, Conn	1	----	2	----	89	33	178	96
Buffalo, N. Y	4	14	39	79	130	66	531	193
Cambridge, Mass	----	4	9	2	63	15	119	111
Camden, N. J	----	3	15	29	104	75	85	64
Canton, Ohio	----	2	20	21	146	(1)	282	45
Chattanooga, Tenn	(2)	(2)	17	(2)	119	17	261	129
Chicago, Ill	47	46	1,183	373	3,236	780	3,051	877
Cincinnati, Ohio	14	8	119	89	274	140	913	221
Cleveland, Ohio	18	8	262	65	512	67	2,099	480
Columbus, Ohio	3	2	126	50	474	125	821	232
Dallas, Tex	28	8	45	114	363	60	1,577	247
Dayton, Ohio	9	2	24	23	96	19	614	120
Denver, Colo	7	6	25	13	196	50	202	120
Des Moines, Iowa	----	----	39	1	191	9	414	116
Detroit, Mich	10	101	226	210	752	180	4,299	867
Duluth, Minn	----	----	11	1	89	16	203	44
Elizabeth, N. J	----	----	5	3	98	20	134	36
El Paso, Tex	1	2	15	7	91	14	239	46
Erie, Pa	1	2	8	9	122	19	80	84
Evansville, Ind	1	8	10	10	56	9	256	62
Fall River, Mass	----	6	7	----	88	5	81	35
Flint, Mich	2	12	30	45	186	48	440	135
Fort Wayne, Ind	----	----	13	5	114	20	307	53
Fort Worth, Tex	3	2	15	9	233	19	641	55
Gary, Ind	2	2	17	32	64	8	87	48
Grand Rapids, Mich	----	6	1	6	105	13	332	57
Hartford, Conn	1	2	2	16	146	61	364	84
Houston, Tex	20	10	58	69	320	101	767	276
Indianapolis, Ind	12	3	87	53	414	(1)	959	345
Jacksonville, Fla	9	2	35	55	356	127	610	98
Kansas City, Kans	1	3	37	14	170	(1)	192	54
Knoxville, Tenn	5	----	6	15	80	48	134	98
Long Beach, Calif	----	4	13	12	223	41	348	107
Los Angeles, Calif	10	86	176	110	1,612	570	1,949	1,673
Louisville, Ky	12	4	46	125	585	128	708	261
Lowell, Mass	3	----	2	1	67	6	72	37
Lynn, Mass	----	3	6	2	90	17	216	43
Memphis, Tenn	13	5	110	186	277	13	176	66
Miami, Fla	5	1	61	228	199	42	158	124
Milwaukee, Wis	3	9	6	10	129	54	868	122
Minneapolis, Minn	1	5	74	25	459	65	228	445
Nashville, Tenn	10	5	59	103	125	158	245	142
Newark, N. J	10	----	43	99	267	86	820	374
New Bedford, Mass	----	2	----	5	87	17	185	42
New Haven, Conn	1	2	7	3	196	32	253	150
New Orleans, La	16	6	33	140	222	78	234	178
New York, N. Y	96	242	308	657	747	(1)	1,830	1,976
Norfolk, Va	4	1	22	66	190	24	473	102
Oakland, Calif	4	7	58	29	316	42	702	266
Oklahoma City, Okla	3	3	47	26	213	30	519	50
Omaha, Nebr	7	----	20	15	41	8	104	196
Paterson, N. J	----	1	5	20	153	8	51	60
Peoria, Ill	----	----	7	6	96	4	46	71
Philadelphia, Pa	27	32	124	199	564	197	556	596
Pittsburgh, Pa	13	17	283	32	364	178	236	537
Portland, Oreg	----	1	92	16	476	128	832	168
Providence, R. I	1	----	5	13	88	32	228	45
Reading, Pa	1	5	8	13	51	26	110	53
Richmond, Va	11	9	31	199	315	97	950	176
Rochester, N. Y	1	1	5	16	101	36	410	100
St. Louis, Mo	26	15	71	111	436	(1)	2,632	346
St. Paul, Minn	----	6	58	8	299	72	502	132
Salt Lake City, Utah	----	4	13	11	193	19	319	121
San Antonio, Tex	7	5	74	76	334	158	573	208
San Diego, Calif	----	3	7	10	45	30	153	144
San Francisco, Calif	6	9	89	73	315	(1)	1,583	806
Scranton, Pa	----	3	5	11	92	9	86	53
Seattle, Wash	3	----	46	27	706	110	611	299
Somerville, Mass	----	2	5	2	45	10	67	33

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

TABLE 33.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1936*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						$50 and over	Under $50	
South Bend, Ind.			8		65	15	90	61
Spokane, Wash.	1	1	14	15	171	44	450	73
Springfield, Mass.		1	3	8	90	38	356	66
Syracuse, N. Y.		13	7	9	75	25	196	99
Tacoma, Wash.	2	1	5		130	9	161	64
Tampa, Fla.	1		3	15	116	45	89	47
Toledo, Ohio	2	10	68	29	304	113	586	232
Tulsa, Okla.	3	2	29	19	221	51	434	46
Utica, N. Y.			1	2	42	16	143	17
Washington, D. C.	17	14	190	165	569	225	1,350	707
Waterbury, Conn.			3		37	6	63	71
Wichita, Kans.	1	1	8	1	120	18	406	23
Wilmington, Del.			6	13	59	36	116	52
Worcester, Mass.		4	3	3	153	55	62	142
Yonkers, N. Y.		1	1	10	27	4	77	77
Youngstown, Ohio	3	3	38	42	173	19	272	110

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1936.

In compiling national crime data a distinction is made between crimes committed in urban communities and those in rural portions of the United States. The figures presented in the preceding tabulations in this publication represent crimes committed in urban communities (cities and villages with more than 2,500 inhabitants). Available data concerning crimes committed in rural portions of the United States are presented in table 34, which is based on reports received from 464 sheriffs, 90 police agencies in villages, and 4 State police organizations. For comparative purposes, there are presented below percentage distributions of rural and urban crimes:

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	4.6	4.5
			Assault	3.7	5.4
Larceny	51.2	45.3	Rape	0.6	2.0
Burglary	23.3	29.9	Murder	.5	1.3
Auto theft	15.7	10.5	Negligent manslaughter	.4	1.1

The above compilation discloses that 9.8 percent of the rural crimes were offenses against the person (homicide, rape, and aggravated assault), whereas only 5.2 percent of all crimes reported in urban areas were of those classifications. It will be noted that 51.2 percent of the urban crimes were larcenies, whereas only 45.3 percent of the rural crimes were larcenies. This may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes will tend to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person because such offenses are much more generally followed by arrests than are the less serious offenses against property.

TABLE 34.—*Offenses known, January to June 1936, inclusive, as reported by 464 sheriffs, 4 State police organizations, and 90 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	332	287	523	1,152	1,377	7,676	11,601	2,701

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States.

In table 35 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and other nonresidents.

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known in United States possessions, January to June 1936*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population, 73,325; number of offenses known	3	-------	7	-------	3	9	1	64	3
Honolulu, city and county, population, 202,923; number of offenses known	2	12	5	8	19	553	51	893	161
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known	2	1	3	3	4	39	6	110	18
Puerto Rico:									
Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	162	63	34	27	949	315	61	1,755	52

Data from Supplementary Offense Reports.

Since January 1935 the Bureau has been distributing supplementary offense reports to cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, which provide for listing more detailed information concerning the major offenses committed. In tables 36, 36–A, and 36–B there is presented information compiled from the supplementary offense reports submitted by 39 cities having an aggregate population of 14,458,197. The period covered by the tables is from April to June, inclusive, of the current year.

Examination of the figures in table 36 shows that of 2,572 robberies reported, 1,585 (61.6 percent) were committed on city highways and 762 (29.6 percent) were robberies of commercial establishments. The 39 cities whose reports were employed in table 36 reported 10,448 burglaries. Slightly more than one-half of that number were burglaries of dwelling houses.

With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that more than 78 percent of the total reported were committed at night. However, it will be observed that 33.6 percent of the burglaries of residences occurred during the day, whereas only 10 percent of such crimes committed in other places occurred in the daytime.

Figures for larceny disclose that of a total of 22,091 cases there were 5,532 in which the value of property stolen was less than $5. In 2,776 of the cases the value of property stolen was in excess of $50. Furthermore, table 36 shows with reference to the type of offense committed that 400 were cases of pocket-picking and 606 were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 36.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, April to June, inclusive, 1936; 39 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,458,197, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:	
Forcible	153
Statutory	129
Total	282
Robbery:	
Highway	1,585
Commercial house	549
Oil station	167
Chain store	46
Residence	128
Bank	0
Miscellaneous	97
Total	2,572
Burglary—breaking or entering:	
Residence (dwelling):	
Committed during night	3,474
Committed during day	1,754
All other (store, office, etc.):	
Committed during night	4,699
Committed during day	521
Total	10,448

Classification	Number of actual offenses
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Over $50	2,776
$5 to $50	13,783
Under $5	5,532
Total	22,091
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Pocket-picking	400
Purse-snatching	606
All other	21,085
Total	22,091

The figures presented in table 36–A show that the police departments of the 39 cities submitting the supplementary offense reports during the second quarter of 1936 reported 6,357 automobiles stolen during that period, 6,023 being recovered. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles for the second quarter of 1936 is 94.7.

TABLE 36–A.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, April to June, inclusive, 1936; 39 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,458,197, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	6, 357
Number of automobiles recovered	6, 023
Percentage recovered	94. 7

Table 36–B includes information regarding the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered during the period from April to June, inclusive, of the current year. The total value of property stolen was $3,616,545.59, and of that amount 62.1 percent ($2,247,056.49) was recovered. The value of stolen automobiles constituted 54.1 percent of the total value of all property stolen, as reported for the 39 cities. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was $1,658,459.94, whereas the value of property recovered was $408,546.24.

TABLE 36–B.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, April to June, inclusive, 1936; 39 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,458,197 as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$429, 883. 55	$61, 149. 48
Jewelry and precious metals	510, 166. 11	105, 341. 77
Furs	39, 778. 28	6, 771. 28
Clothing	207, 177. 96	57, 985. 10
Locally stolen automobiles	1, 958, 085. 65	1, 838, 510. 25
Miscellaneous	471, 454. 04	177, 298. 61
Total	3, 616, 545. 59	2, 247, 056. 49

Number of Police Department Employees, 1935.

In the first and second quarterly issues of the bulletin for last year, there were included tables showing the average number of police department employees, together with the number of such employees for each 1,000 inhabitants, based on reports from cities with a population in excess of 10,000 received by the F B I during 1934. A similar compilation based on reports forwarded to the F B I during 1935 presenting data for individual cities with over 2,500 inhabitants is shown in table 38, and in table 37 may be found the average number of employees for six groups of cities divided according to size.

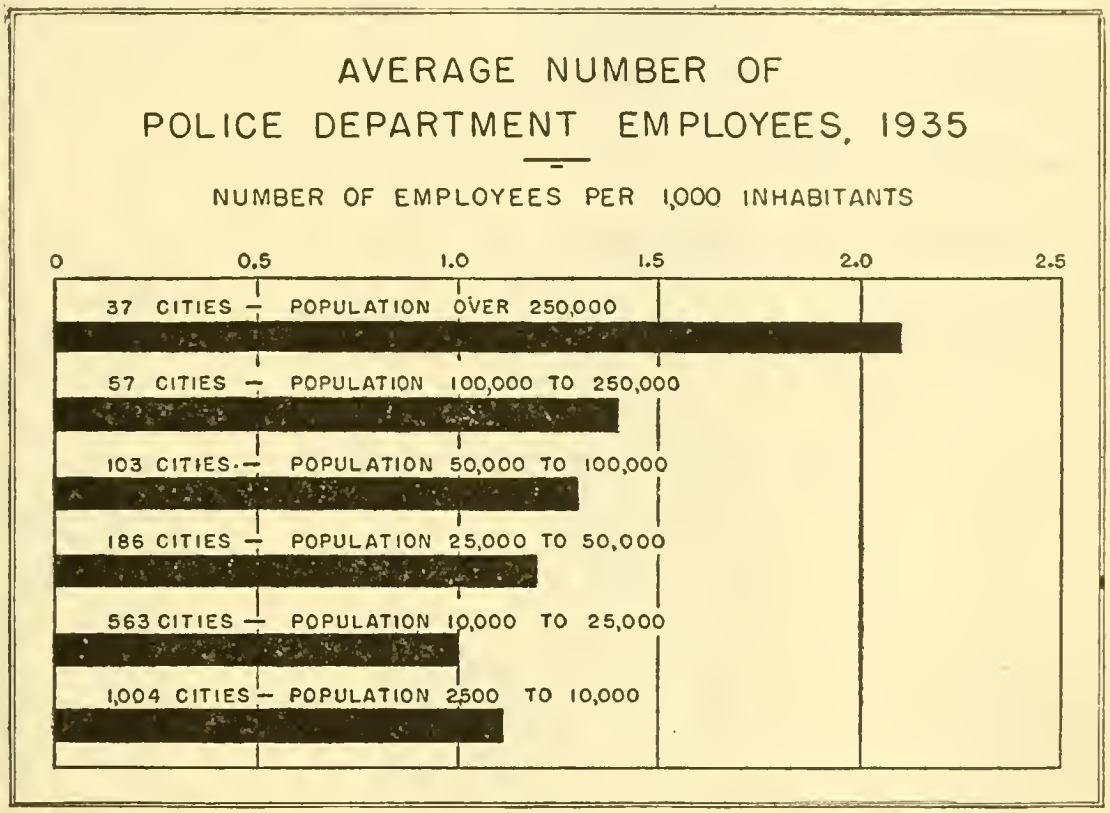

FIGURE 8.

The average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants for cities in group 1, as shown in table 37, was obtained by ascertaining the total number of employees in the police departments of the 37 cities represented. The figure was then divided by the total population of those 37 cities. The data for the remaining groups of cities were compiled in a similar manner. Population figures employed were estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for all cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The information appearing in table 37 is also shown in chart 8.

TABLE 37.—*Average number of police department employees, 1935*

Population group	Average number of police employees	Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants
GROUP I		
37 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,695,500	62,372	2.1
GROUP II		
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312	11,094	1.4
GROUP III		
103 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,889,307	8,726	1.3
GROUP IV		
186 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,486,221	7,573	1.2
GROUP V		
563 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,681,962	8,390	1.0
GROUP VI		
1,004 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; total population, 5,495,812	5,948	1.1

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Birmingham, Ala	231	0.8	Newark, N. J	1,296	2.9
Los Angeles, Calif	2,646	2.0	Buffalo, N. Y	1,267	2.2
Oakland, Calif	373	1.3	New York, N. Y	18,459	2.6
San Francisco, Calif	1,361	2.1	Rochester, N. Y	454	1.4
Denver, Colo	387	1.3	Akron, Ohio	189	.7
Washington, D. C	1,398	2.8	Cincinnati, Ohio	627	1.4
Atlanta, Ga	420	1.5	Cleveland, Ohio	1,614	1.8
Chicago, Ill	6,467	1.9	Columbus, Ohio	324	1.1
Indianapolis, Ind	542	1.5	Toledo, Ohio	385	1.3
Louisville, Ky	436	1.4	Portland, Oreg	417	1.3
New Orleans, La	842	1.8	Philadelphia, Pa	5,119	2.6
Baltimore, Md	1,896	2.3	Pittsburgh, Pa	1,079	1.6
Boston, Mass	2,329	3.0	Providence, R. I	533	2.1
Detroit, Mich	3,843	2.3	Memphis, Tenn	271	1.0
Minneapolis, Minn	499	1.0	Dallas, Tex	261	.9
St. Paul, Minn	321	1.2	Houston, Tex	340	1.1
Kansas City, Mo	676	1.6	Seattle, Wash	593	1.6
St. Louis, Mo	2,290	2.8	Milwaukee, Wis	1,158	1.9
Jersey City, N. J	1,029	3.2			

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif	194	1.2	Wichita, Kans	106	.9
San Diego, Calif	223	1.4	Cambridge, Mass	228	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn	257	1.7	Fall River, Mass	195	1.7
Hartford, Conn	420	2.5	Lowell, Mass	172	1.7
New Haven, Conn	406	2.5	Lynn, Mass	174	1.7
Waterbury, Conn	190	1.9	New Bedford, Mass	220	2.0
Wilmington, Del	150	1.4	Somerville, Mass	151	1.4
Jacksonville, Fla	180	1.3	Springfield, Mass	333	2.2
Miami, Fla	199	1.8	Worcester, Mass	400	2.0
Tampa, Fla	113	1.1	Flint, Mich	138	.8
Peoria, Ill	124	1.1	Grand Rapids, Mich	211	1.2
Evansville, Ind	146	1.4	Duluth, Minn	127	1.2
Fort Wayne, Ind	125	1.0	Omaha, Nebr	265	1.2
Gary, Ind	130	1.2	Camden, N. J	201	1.7
South Bend, Ind	99	.9	Elizabeth, N. J	205	1.7
Des Moines, Iowa	150	1.0	Paterson, N. J	273	2.0
Kansas City, Kans	116	.9	Trenton, N. J	233	1.9

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Albany, N. Y	368	2.8	Chattanooga, Tenn	102	.8
Syracuse, N. Y	336	1.6	Knoxville, Tenn	128	1.2
Utica, N. Y	168	1.6	Nashville, Tenn	200	1.3
Yonkers, N. Y	285	2.0	El Paso, Tex	81	.8
Canton, Ohio	74	.7	Fort Worth, Tex	204	1.2
Dayton, Ohio	195	.9	San Antonio, Tex	217	.9
Youngstown, Ohio	169	1.0	Salt Lake City, Utah	155	1.1
Oklahoma City, Okla	216	1.1	Norfolk, Va	250	1.9
Tulsa, Okla	132	.9	Richmond, Va	284	1.5
Erie, Pa	112	.9	Spokane, Wash	127	1.1
Reading, Pa	160	1.4	Tacoma, Wash	106	1.0
Scranton, Pa	171	1.2			

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala	102	1.4	Lincoln, Nebr	65	.8
Montgomery, Ala	112	1.7	Manchester, N. H	117	1.5
Phoenix, Ariz	71	1.4	Atlantic City, N. J	224	3.3
Little Rock, Ark	76	.9	Clifton, N. J	51	1.0
Berkeley, Calif	66	.8	East Orange, N. J	111	1.6
Fresno, Calif	68	1.3	Hoboken, N. J	181	3.1
Glendale, Calif	70	1.0	Irvington, N. J	62	1.0
Pasadena, Calif	102	1.3	Passaic, N. J	106	1.7
Sacramento, Calif	118	1.2	Union City, N. J	118	2.0
San Jose, Calif	49	.8	Binghamton, N. Y	115	1.5
Pueblo, Colo	44	.9	Mount Vernon, N. Y	128	2.0
New Britain, Conn	88	1.3	New Rochelle, N. Y	139	2.4
Augusta, Ga	92	1.5	Niagara Falls, N. Y	116	1.5
Macon, Ga	72	1.3	Schenectady, N. Y	175	1.8
Savannah, Ga	162	1.9	Troy, N. Y	181	2.5
Berwyn, Ill	40	.8	Asheville, N. C	56	1.1
Cicero, Ill	69	1.0	Charlotte, N. C	96	1.1
Decatur, Ill	45	.8	Durham, N. C	60	1.0
East St. Louis, Ill	55	.7	Greensboro, N. C	56	1.0
Evanston, Ill	89	1.3	Winston-Salem, N. C	92	1.2
Oak Park, Ill	75	1.1	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	53	.9
Rockford, Ill	87	1.0	Hamilton, Ohio	38	.7
Springfield, Ill	90	1.2	Lakewood, Ohio	58	.8
East Chicago, Ind	63	1.1	Springfield, Ohio	51	.7
Hammond, Ind	75	1.1	Allentown, Pa	102	1.0
Terre Haute, Ind	75	1.2	Altoona, Pa	61	.7
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	55	1.0	Bethlehem Borough, Pa	57	1.0
Davenport, Iowa	65	1.1	Chester, Pa	55	.9
Sioux City, Iowa	92	1.1	Harrisburg, Pa	108	1.3
Topeka, Kans	67	1.0	Johnstown, Pa	62	.9
Covington, Ky	62	.9	Lancaster, Pa	53	.9
Shreveport, La	71	.9	McKeesport, Pa	57	1.0
Portland, Maine	127	1.8	Upper Darby Township, Pa	87	1.6
Brockton, Mass	100	1.6	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	94	1.1
Holyoke, Mass	94	1.7	York, Pa	51	.9
Lawrence, Mass	135	1.6	Pawtucket, R. I	131	1.6
Malden, Mass	109	1.8	Woonsocket, R. I	83	1.6
Medford, Mass	86	1.4	Charleston, S. C	142	2.3
Newton, Mass	132	1.9	Columbia, S. C	75	1.4
Pittsfield, Mass	56	1.1	Austin, Tex	62	1.1
Quincy, Mass	141	1.9	Beaumont, Tex	55	.9
Dearborn, Mich	116	2.0	Galveston, Tex	71	1.3
Hamtramck, Mich	94	1.6	Port Arthur, Tex	15	.3
Highland Park, Mich	92	1.7	Waco, Tex	53	1.0
Jackson, Mich	57	1.0	Roanoke, Va	84	1.2
Kalamazoo, Mich	85	1.5	Charleston, W. Va	70	1.1
Lansing, Mich	75	.9	Huntington, W. Va	71	.9
Pontiac, Mich	60	.9	Wheeling, W. Va	77	1.2
Saginaw, Mich	79	.9	Kenosha, Wis	70	1.4
Jackson, Miss	38	.7	Madison, Wis	66	1.1
St. Joseph, Mo	103	1.3	Racine, Wis	66	1.0
Springfield, Mo	53	.9			

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Gadsden, Ala	27	0.8	Waltham, Mass	69	1.7
Tucson, Ariz	38	1.1	Watertown Town, Mass	48	1.3
Fort Smith, Ark	22	.7	Ann Arbor, Mich	30	1.1
Alameda, Calif	37	1.0	Battle Creek, Mich	53	1.2
Alhambra, Calif	37	1.1	Bay City, Mich	51	1.1
Bakersfield, Calif	40	1.5	Muskegon, Mich	44	.9
Huntington Park, Calif	30	1.1	Port Huron, Mich	37	1.1
Inglewood, Calif	19	.7	Royal Oak, Mich	22	.9
Riverside, Calif	30	1.0	Wyandotte, Mich	35	1.2
San Bernardino, Calif	32	.8	Joplin, Mo	24	.7
Santa Ana, Calif	30	.9	University City, Mo	28	1.0
Santa Barbara, Calif	40	1.1	Butte, Mont	25	.6
Santa Monica, Calif	40	1.0	Great Falls, Mont	30	1.0
Stockton, Calif	55	1.1	Concord, N. H	22	.9
Colorado Springs, Colo	35	1.0	Nashua, N. H	38	1.2
Bristol, Conn	32	1.1	Belleville, N. J	32	1.1
Meriden, Conn	111	2.8	Bloomfield, N. J	62	1.5
Middletown, Conn	17	.7	Garfield, N. J	35	1.1
New London, Conn	49	1.6	Hackensack, N. J	41	1.6
Norwalk, Conn	45	1.2	Kearny, N. J	150	3.5
Stamford, Conn	90	1.9	Montclair, N. J	70	1.6
West Hartford Town, Conn	68	2.5	New Brunswick, N. J	43	1.2
West Haven Town, Conn	78	3.0	North Bergen Township, N. J	68	1.6
Orlando, Fla	44	1.5	Orange, N. J	63	1.8
Pensacola, Fla	44	1.4	Perth Amboy, N. J	67	1.5
St. Petersburg, Fla	42	1.0	Plainfield, N. J	62	1.7
West Palm Beach, Fla	27	.9	West New York, N. J	90	2.3
Columbus, Ga	69	1.6	West Orange, N. J	41	1.6
Alton, Ill	32	1.0	Woodbridge Township, N. J	38	1.4
Aurora, Ill	45	.9	Albuquerque, N. Mex	27	1.0
Belleville, Ill	22	.8	Amsterdam, N. Y	33	.9
Bloomington, Ill	32	1.0	Auburn, N. Y	44	1.2
Danville, Ill	31	.8	Elmira, N. Y	80	1.7
Elgin, Ill	32	.9	Jamestown, N. Y	54	1.2
Galesburg, Ill	30	1.0	Kingston, N. Y	36	1.3
Joliet, Ill	47	1.1	Lackawanna, N. Y	42	1.7
Maywood, Ill	17	.6	Newburgh, N. Y	47	1.5
Moline, Ill	24	.7	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	54	1.3
Quincy, Ill	45	1.1	Rome, N. Y	30	.9
Rock Island, Ill	23	.6	Watertown, N. Y	36	1.1
Waukegan, Ill	23	.6	White Plains, N. Y	105	2.7
Anderson, Ind	41	1.0	High Point, N. C	36	.9
Elkhart, Ind	38	1.1	Raleigh, N. C	57	1.5
Kokomo, Ind	29	.9	Wilmington, N. C	45	1.4
Lafayette, Ind	38	1.4	Fargo, N. Dak	35	1.2
Michigan City, Ind	29	1.0	Barberton, Ohio	14	.6
Mishawaka, Ind	24	.8	East Cleveland, Ohio	49	1.2
Muncie, Ind	60	1.3	Elyria, Ohio	21	.8
New Albany, Ind	15	.6	Lima, Ohio	27	.6
Richmond, Ind	30	.9	Lorain, Ohio	33	.7
Burlington, Iowa	23	.8	Mansfield, Ohio	26	.8
Clinton, Iowa	16	.6	Marion, Ohio	16	.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	26	.6	Massillon, Ohio	18	.7
Dubuque, Iowa	39	.9	Middletown, Ohio	29	.9
Ottumwa, Iowa	14	.5	Newark, Ohio	29	.9
Waterloo, Iowa	34	.7	Norwood, Ohio	31	.9
Hutchinson, Kans	30	1.1	Portsmouth, Ohio	34	.8
Ashland, Ky	25	.8	Steubenville, Ohio	37	1.0
Lexington, Ky	80	1.7	Warren, Ohio	29	.7
Newport, Ky	42	1.4	Zanesville, Ohio	28	.8
Paducah, Ky	25	.7	Enid, Okla	18	.6
Baton Rouge, La	35	1.1	Muskogee, Okla	31	1.0
Monroe, La	34	1.2	Salem, Oreg	19	.7
Bangor, Maine	42	1.4	Aliquippa Borough, Pa	19	.7
Lewiston, Maine	38	1.1	Easton, Pa	34	1.0
Cumberland, Md	41	1.0	Hazleton, Pa	22	.6
Hagerstown, Md	33	1.1	Lebanon, Pa	25	1.0
Arlington Town, Mass	55	1.4	Lower Merion Township, Pa	100	2.7
Beverly, Mass	51	2.0	Nanticoke, Pa	15	.6
Brookline Town, Mass	131	2.7	New Castle, Pa	42	.9
Chelsea, Mass	71	1.5	Norristown Borough, Pa	31	.8
Chicopee, Mass	52	1.1	Sharon, Pa	21	.8
Everett, Mass	71	1.4	Washington Borough, Pa	18	.7
Fitchburg, Mass	56	1.4	Wilkinsburg Borough, Pa	16	.5
Haverhill, Mass	76	1.6	Williamsport, Pa	31	.7
Revere, Mass	46	1.2	Central Falls, R. I	35	1.3
Salem, Mass	76	1.7	Cranston, R. I	37	.8
Taunton, Mass	53	1.4	East Providence Town, R. I	27	.9

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Newport, R. I.	62	2.2	Petersburg, Va.	33	1.2
Greenville, S. C.	50	1.7	Portsmouth, Va.	40	.9
Spartanburg, S. C.	40	1.3	Bellingham, Wash.	27	.9
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	50	1.4	Everett, Wash.	29	.9
Abilene, Tex.	21	.8	Clarksburg, W. Va.	25	.9
Amarillo, Tex.	29	.6	Parkersburg, W. Va.	22	.7
Brownsville, Tex.	13	.5	Appleton, Wis.	24	.9
Corpus Christi, Tex.	19	.6	Eau Claire, Wis.	20	.7
San Angelo, Tex.	20	.7	Fond du Lac, Wis.	28	1.0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	42	.9	Green Bay, Wis.	39	1.0
Ogden, Utah	34	.8	La Crosse, Wis.	41	1.0
Burlington, Vt.	31	1.2	Oshkosh, Wis.	43	1.0
Danville, Va.	35	1.3	Sheboygan, Wis.	44	1.1
Lynchburg, Va.	50	1.2	Superior, Wis.	64	1.8
Newport News, Va.	46	1.3	West Allis, Wis.	38	1.0

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

Anniston, Ala.	18	0.8	Gainesville, Fla.	12	1.1
Decatur, Ala.	11	.6	Lakeland, Fla.	16	.8
Dothan, Ala.	14	.8	St. Augustine, Fla.	14	1.2
Fairfield, Ala.	6	.5	Sanford, Fla.	4	.4
Florence, Ala.	8	.7	Tallahassee, Fla.	11	1.0
Huntsville, Ala.	10	.8	Albany, Ga.	18	1.2
Phenix City, Ala.	8	.6	Athens, Ga.	19	1.0
Selma, Ala.	17	.9	Brunswick, Ga.	13	.9
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	18	.8	Decatur, Ga.	9	.6
Blytheville, Ark.	4	.4	La Grange, Ga.	21	1.0
El Dorado, Ark.	11	.6	Rome, Ga.	20	.9
Hot Springs, Ark.	18	.8	Thomasville, Ga.	8	.7
Jonesboro, Ark.	10	1.0	Boise, Idaho	18	.8
North Little Rock, Ark.	25	1.2	Pocatello, Idaho	19	1.1
Pine Bluff, Ark.	12	.6	Blue Island, Ill.	18	1.0
Texarkana, Ark.	7	.6	Brookfield, Ill.	11	1.0
Anaheim, Calif.	12	1.0	Cairo, Ill.	12	.9
Beverly Hills, Calif.	40	2.0	Calumet City, Ill.	10	.8
Brawley, Calif.	11	1.0	Canton, Ill.	7	.6
Burbank, Calif.	26	1.4	Centralia, Ill.	9	.7
Burlingame, Calif.	15	1.0	Champaign, Ill.	16	.8
Compton, Calif.	17	1.2	Chicago Heights, Ill.	20	.9
Eureka, Calif.	19	1.8	East Moline, Ill.	7	.7
Fullerton, Calif.	10	.8	Elmhurst, Ill.	14	.9
Modesto, Calif.	16	1.1	Elmwood Park, Ill.	10	.8
Monrovia, Calif.	17	1.4	Forest Park, Ill.	14	.9
Ontario, Calif.	15	1.0	Freeport, Ill.	17	.8
Palo Alto, Calif.	20	1.3	Harrisburg, Ill.	4	.3
Pomona, Calif.	16	.7	Harvey, Ill.	14	.8
Redlands, Calif.	12	.8	Highland Park, Ill.	14	1.1
Richmond, Calif.	28	1.4	Jacksonville, Ill.	15	.8
Salinas, Calif.	15	1.3	Kankakee, Ill.	15	.7
San Leandro, Calif.	10	.8	Kewanee, Ill.	15	.9
San Mateo, Calif.	14	1.0	La Grange, Ill.	12	1.1
Santa Cruz, Calif.	16	1.1	La Salle, Ill.	10	.8
Santa Rosa, Calif.	11	1.0	Lincoln, Ill.	5	.4
South Gate, Calif.	20	1.0	Mattoon, Ill.	12	.8
South Pasadena, Calif.	10	.7	Melrose Park, Ill.	14	1.2
Vallejo, Calif.	13	.9	Mount Vernon, Ill.	6	.5
Ventura, Calif.	14	1.1	Ottawa, Ill.	12	.8
Whittier, Calif.	13	.8	Park Ridge, Ill.	12	1.0
Boulder, Colo.	9	.8	Pekin, Ill.	12	.7
Fort Collins, Colo.	7	.6	Sterling, Ill.	5	.5
Grand Junction, Colo.	7	.7	Streator, Ill.	10	.7
Greeley, Colo.	10	.8	Urbana, Ill.	8	.6
Trinidad, Colo.	10	.9	West Frankfort, Ill.	4	.3
Ansonia, Conn.	12	.6	Wilmette, Ill.	14	.8
Danbury, Conn.	21	.9	Winnetka, Ill.	17	1.3
Derby, Conn.	10	.9	Bedford, Ind.	9	.6
East Hartford Town, Conn.	17	.9	Bloomington, Ind.	13	.7
Naugatuck Borough, Conn.	30	2.1	Connersville, Ind.	10	.8
Norwich, Conn.	38	1.6	Crawfordsville, Ind.	12	1.2
Stratford Town, Conn.	15	.7	Elwood, Ind.	9	.8
Wallingford, Conn.	24	2.1	Frankfort, Ind.	13	1.1
Willimantic, Conn.	21	1.7	Goshen, Ind.	5	.5
Daytona Beach, Fla.	27	1.5	Huntington, Ind.	13	1.0

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Jeffersonville, Ind	10	.8
La Porte, Ind	15	.9
Logansport, Ind	21	1.1
Marion, Ind	28	1.1
New Castle, Ind	14	1.0
Peru, Ind	14	1.1
Shelbyville, Ind	5	.5
Vincennes, Ind	14	.8
Whiting, Ind	20	1.8
Ames, Iowa	9	.8
Boone, Iowa	10	.8
Fort Dodge, Iowa	16	.7
Fort Madison, Iowa	7	.5
Iowa City, Iowa	10	.6
Keokuk, Iowa	15	1.0
Marshalltown, Iowa	9	.5
Mason City, Iowa	21	.9
Muscatine, Iowa	17	1.0
Newton, Iowa	8	.6
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8	.8
Arkansas City, Kans	10	.7
Atchison, Kans	13	1.0
Chanute, Kans	7	.7
Coffeyville, Kans	21	1.3
Dodge City, Kans	9	.8
El Dorado, Kans	10	1.0
Emporia, Kans	10	.7
Fort Scott, Kans	9	.8
Independence, Kans	8	.6
Lawrence, Kans	12	.9
Leavenworth, Kans	21	1.2
Manhattan, Kans	9	.9
Newton, Kans	5	.4
Parsons, Kans	10	.7
Pittsburg, Kans	11	.6
Salina, Kans	15	.7
Bowling Green, Ky	16	1.3
Fort Thomas, Ky	9	.8
Frankfort, Ky	13	1.1
Henderson, Ky	16	1.4
Hopkinsville, Ky	13	1.2
Owensboro, Ky	23	1.0
Alexandria, La	27	1.1
Bogalusa, La	10	.7
La Fayette, La	8	.5
Lake Charles, La	14	.9
Auburn, Maine	15	.8
Augusta, Maine	20	1.1
Biddeford, Maine	17	1.0
South Portland, Maine	10	.7
Waterville, Maine	11	.7
Westbrook, Maine	6	.5
Annapolis, Md	14	1.1
Frederick, Md	18	1.2
Salisbury, Md	14	1.2
Adams Town, Mass	13	1.0
Amesbury Town, Mass	9	.7
Athol Town, Mass	6	.6
Attleboro, Mass	27	1.2
Belmont Town, Mass	39	1.7
Braintree Town, Mass	18	1.1
Clinton, Mass	8	.6
Danvers Town, Mass	11	.8
Dedham Town, Mass	16	1.0
Easthampton Town, Mass	13	1.2
Fairhaven Town, Mass	10	.9
Framingham Town, Mass	23	1.0
Gardner, Mass	19	1.0
Gloucester, Mass	40	1.6
Greenfield Town, Mass	14	.9
Leominster, Mass	25	1.1
Marlborough, Mass	17	1.1
Melrose, Mass	36	1.5
Methuen Town, Mass	24	1.1
Milford Town, Mass	13	.9
Milton Town, Mass	30	1.7
Natick Town, Mass	15	1.1
Needham Town, Mass	17	1.5
Newburyport, Mass	26	1.7
North Adams, Mass	25	1.2
Northampton, Mass	22	.9
North Attleboro Town, Mass	15	1.4
Norwood Town, Mass	20	1.3
Peabody, Mass	44	2.0
Plymouth, Mass	13	1.0
Saugus Town, Mass	13	.8
Southbridge Town, Mass	14	1.0
Stoneham Town, Mass	11	1.1
Swampscott Town, Mass	16	1.5
Wakefield Town, Mass	50	3.0
Webster Town, Mass	37	2.8
Wellesley Town, Mass	25	2.0
Westfield, Mass	23	1.2
West Springfield Town, Mass	24	1.4
Winchester Town, Mass	21	1.6
Winthrop, Mass	19	1.1
Woburn, Mass	19	1.0
Adrian, Mich	11	.8
Alpena, Mich	8	.7
Benton Harbor, Mich	13	.8
Ecorse, Mich	18	1.3
Escanaba, Mich	11	.7
Ferndale, Mich	22	.9
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich	34	2.6
Holland, Mich	9	.6
Iron Mountain, Mich	5	.4
Ironwood, Mich	14	1.0
Lincoln Park, Mich	12	1.0
Marquette, Mich	10	.7
Menominee, Mich	7	.7
Monroe, Mich	19	1.0
Mount Clemens, Mich	11	.8
Muskegon Heights, Mich	13	.8
Niles, Mich	9	.8
Owosso, Mich	12	.8
River Rouge, Mich	26	1.4
Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich	11	.8
Traverse City, Mich	7	.5
Ypsilanti, Mich	15	1.4
Albert Lea, Minn	6	.6
Austin, Minn	14	1.1
Brainerd, Minn	5	.5
Faribault, Minn	8	.6
Hibbing, Minn	31	2.0
Mankato, Minn	14	1.0
Rochester, Minn	21	1.0
St. Cloud, Minn	18	.8
South St. Paul, Minn	12	1.1
Virginia, Minn	40	3.3
Winona, Minn	19	.9
Biloxi, Miss	9	.6
Clarksdale, Miss	16	1.5
Columbus, Miss	9	.8
Greenville, Miss	13	.9
Greenwood, Miss	9	.8
Gulfport, Miss	14	1.1
Hattiesburg, Miss	15	.8
Laurel, Miss	12	.6
McComb, Miss	7	.7
Natchez, Miss	17	1.3
Vicksburg, Miss	26	1.1
Cape Girardeau, Mo	15	.9
Hannibal, Mo	23	1.0
Independence, Mo	14	.9
Jefferson City, Mo	13	.6
Maplewood, Mo	35	2.6
Moberly, Mo	10	.7
St. Charles, Mo	9	.8
Sedalia, Mo	12	.6
Webster Groves, Mo	15	.8
Anaconda, Mont	4	.3
Billings, Mont	15	.9
Helena, Mont	14	1.2
Missoula, Mont	14	.9

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Beatrice, Nebr.	6	.6
Fremont, Nebr.	9	.8
Grand Island, Nebr.	21	1.1
Hastings, Nebr.	11	.7
Norfolk, Nebr.	10	.9
North Platte, Nebr.	9	.7
Reno, Nev.	28	1.4
Berlin, N. H.	23	1.1
Claremont Town, N. H.	6	.5
Dover, N. H.	14	1.0
Keene, N. H.	27	1.9
Laconia, N. H.	17	1.3
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	1.3
Rochester, N. H.	5	.5
Bridgeton, N. J.	12	.8
Burlington, N. J.	10	.9
Carteret, N. J.	18	1.3
Cliffside Park, N. J.	22	1.3
Collingswood, N. J.	16	1.2
Cranford Township, N. J.	18	1.5
Dover, N. J.	9	.9
Englewood, N. J.	39	2.1
Gloucester, N. J.	17	1.2
Harrison, N. J.	47	3.0
Hawthorne, N. J.	9	.7
Hillside Township, N. J.	25	1.3
Linden, N. J.	49	2.3
Lodi, N. J.	27	2.2
Long Branch, N. J.	39	2.0
Lyndhurst Township, N. J.	21	1.1
Maplewood Township, N. J.	40	1.7
Millville, N. J.	9	.6
Morristown, N. J.	22	1.4
Neptune Township, N. J.	19	1.7
Nutley, N. J.	30	1.3
Pensauken Township, N. J.	15	.8
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15	.8
Pleasantville, N. J.	15	1.2
Rahway, N. J.	23	1.4
Red Bank N. J.	18	1.5
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	15	1.4
Ridgewood, N. J.	30	2.3
Roselle, N. J.	17	1.2
Rutherford, N. J.	21	1.3
South Orange, N. J.	35	2.4
South River, N. J.	11	1.0
Summit, N. J.	26	1.7
Teaneck Township, N. J.	28	1.5
Union Township, N. J.	25	1.3
Weehawken Township, N. J.	60	4.0
Westfield, N. J.	27	1.6
Roswell, N. Mex.	8	.7
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	8	.7
Batavia, N. Y.	16	.9
Beacon, N. Y.	14	1.2
Cohoes, N. Y.	29	1.2
Corning, N. Y.	14	.9
Cortland, N. Y.	13	.8
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19	1.1
Endicott, N. Y.	13	.8
Floral Park, N. Y.	18	1.6
Freeport, N. Y.	32	1.9
Fulton, N. Y.	17	1.4
Geneva, N. Y.	17	1.0
Glen Cove, N. Y.	32	2.6
Glens Falls, N. Y.	21	1.1
Gloversville, N. Y.	19	.8
Hempstead, N. Y.	39	2.3
Herkimer, N. Y.	12	1.1
Hornell, N. Y.	15	.9
Hudson, N. Y.	17	1.4
Irondequoit Town, N. Y.	6	.3
Ithaca, N. Y.	18	.8
Johnson City, N. Y.	11	.8
Johnstown, N. Y.	8	.7
Kenmore, N. Y.	16	.9
Little Falls, N. Y.	8	.7
Lockport, N. Y.	25	1.1
Lynbrook, N. Y.	30	2.3
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	26	2.0
Massena, N. Y.	9	.8
Middletown, N. Y.	22	1.0
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	26	1.3
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	13	.8
Olean, N. Y.	19	.9
Oneida, N. Y.	10	.9
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	.9
Ossining, N. Y.	18	1.1
Oswego, N. Y.	22	1.0
Peekskill, N. Y.	21	1.2
Plattsburg, N. Y.	11	.8
Port Chester, N. Y.	38	1.6
Port Jervis, N. Y.	19	1.8
Rensselaer, N. Y.	15	1.3
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	32	2.1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	20	1.5
Tonawanda, N. Y.	19	1.5
Concord, N. C.	17	1.4
Gastonia, N. C.	20	1.1
Goldsboro, N. C.	14	.9
Kinston, N. C.	16	1.4
Rocky Mount, N. C.	20	.9
Salisbury, N. C.	15	.9
Shelby, N. C.	10	.8
Thomasville, N. C.	8	.7
Wilson, N. C.	17	1.3
Bismarck, N. Dak.	6	.5
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	18	1.0
Minot, N. Dak.	14	.8
Alliance, Ohio	15	.6
Ashland, Ohio	9	.8
Ashtabula, Ohio	17	.7
Bellaire, Ohio	9	.7
Bucyrus, Ohio	8	.8
Cambridge, Ohio	8	.5
Campbell, Ohio	12	.8
Chillicothe, Ohio	17	.9
Coshocton, Ohio	8	.7
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	9	.4
East Liverpool, Ohio	6	.3
Euclid, Ohio	23	1.6
Findlay, Ohio	12	.6
Fostoria, Ohio	7	.5
Fremont, Ohio	8	.6
Garfield Heights, Ohio	13	.7
Ironton, Ohio	11	.7
Lancaster, Ohio	11	.6
Marietta, Ohio	12	.8
Martins Ferry, Ohio	10	.7
New Philadelphia, Ohio	6	.5
Niles, Ohio	7	.4
Painesville, Ohio	7	.6
Parma Village, Ohio	9	.6
Piqua, Ohio	9	.6
Salem, Ohio	6	.6
Sandusky, Ohio	17	.7
Shaker Heights, Ohio	24	1.2
Struthers, Ohio	8	.7
Tiffin, Ohio	12	.7
Wooster, Ohio	7	.6
Xenia, Ohio	6	.6
Ada, Okla.	12	1.0
Ardmore, Okla.	15	.9
Bartlesville, Okla.	12	.8
Chickasha, Okla.	12	.8
McAlester, Okla.	10	.8
Okmulgee, Okla.	15	.9
Ponca City, Okla.	15	.8
Sapulpa, Okla.	9	.9
Shawnee, Okla.	18	.7
Wewoka, Okla.	5	.4
Astoria, Oreg.	10	1.0

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Eugene, Oreg	12	.6
Klamath Falls, Oreg	13	.7
Medford, Oreg	7	.6
Abington Township, Pa	25	1.2
Ambridge, Pa	13	.6
Arnold, Pa	6	.5
Beaver Falls, Pa	10	.6
Bellevue, Pa	12	1.1
Berwick, Pa	6	.5
Braddock, Pa	24	1.2
Bradford, Pa	17	.9
Bristol Borough, Pa	6	.5
Butler, Pa	20	.8
Cannonsburg Borough, Pa	6	.5
Carlisle Borough, Pa	8	.6
Carnegie Borough, Pa	9	.7
Chambersburg Borough, Pa	9	.6
Charleroi Borough, Pa	7	.6
Cheltenham Township, Pa	28	1.7
Clairton, Pa	16	1.0
Coatesville, Pa	14	1.0
Connellsville, Pa	13	1.0
Conshohocken Borough, Pa	6	.5
Coraopolis Borough, Pa	10	.9
Dickson City Borough, Pa	7	.6
Donora Borough, Pa	9	.6
Dormont Borough, Pa	9	.6
DuBois, Pa	5	.4
Dunmore Borough, Pa	17	.7
Duquesne, Pa	21	1.0
Ellwood City Borough, Pa	9	.7
Farrell Borough, Pa	13	.9
Franklin, Pa	9	.9
Greensburg, Pa	15	.9
Hanover Borough, Pa	5	.4
Haverford Township, Pa	36	1.5
Homestead, Pa	25	1.2
Jeannette Borough, Pa	6	.4
Kingston Borough, Pa	15	.7
Latrobe Borough, Pa	8	.7
Lewistown Borough, Pa	8	.6
Mahanoy City Borough, Pa	4	.3
McKees Rocks Borough, Pa	30	1.6
Meadville, Pa	10	.6
Monessen, Pa	15	.7
Mount Carmel Borough, Pa	7	.4
Mt. Lebanon Township, Pa	16	1.0
Munhall Borough, Pa	22	1.6
New Kensington Borough, Pa	16	.7
North Braddock Borough, Pa	18	1.1
Oil City, Pa	15	.7
Old Forge Borough, Pa	5	.4
Olyphant Borough, Pa	6	.6
Phoenixville Borough, Pa	8	.7
Pittston, Pa	20	1.1
Plains Township, Pa	9	.5
Plymouth Borough, Pa	15	.9
Pottstown Borough, Pa	16	.8
Pottsville, Pa	24	1.0
Shamokin Borough, Pa	9	.4
Steelton Borough, Pa	8	.6
Stowe Township, Pa	12	.9
Sunbury, Pa	5	.3
Swissvale, Pa	17	1.0
Tamaqua Borough, Pa	3	.2
Taylor Borough, Pa	5	.5
Turtle Creek Borough, Pa	11	1.0
Uniontown, Pa	20	1.0
Vandergrift Borough, Pa	4	.3
Warren Borough, Pa	9	.6
Waynesboro Borough, Pa	5	.5
West Chester Borough, Pa	30	2.4
Bristol Town, R. I	7	.6
Cumberland Town, R. I	6	.6
North Providence Town, R. I	4	.3
Warwick, R. I	23	.9
Westerly Town, R. I	10	.9
West Warwick Town, R. I	10	.6
Anderson, S. C	23	1.5
Florence, S. C	16	1.0
Greenwood, S. C	17	1.5
Aberdeen, S. Dak	18	1.1
Huron, S. Dak	11	1.0
Mitchell, S. Dak	10	.9
Rapid City, S. Dak	9	.8
Watertown, S. Dak	8	.8
Bristol, Tenn	8	.6
Jackson, Tenn	20	.9
Johnson City, Tenn	21	.9
Kingsport, Tenn	13	1.0
Big Spring, Tex	5	.3
Brownwood, Tex	9	.7
Cleburne, Tex	9	.8
Corsicana, Tex	13	.8
Del Rio, Tex	7	.6
Denison, Tex	10	.7
Greenville, Tex	11	.9
Harlingen, Tex	8	.6
Lubbock, Tex	17	.7
Marshall, Tex	9	.5
Pampa, Tex	6	.5
Paris, Tex	12	.8
Sherman, Tex	13	.8
Sweetwater, Tex	9	.8
Temple, Tex	11	.7
Texarkana, Tex	13	.7
Tyler, Tex	17	.9
Provo, Utah	7	.5
Rutland, Vt	14	.8
Alexandria, Va	31	1.3
Charlottesville, Va	22	1.4
Hopewell, Va	15	1.2
Staunton, Va	15	1.2
Suffolk, Va	13	1.3
Winchester, Va	11	1.0
Aberdeen, Wash	17	.7
Bremerton, Wash	9	.9
Hoquiam, Wash	8	.6
Longview, Wash	6	.6
Olympia, Wash	10	.8
Port Angeles, Wash	7	.6
Vancouver, Wash	11	.7
Walla Walla, Wash	14	.9
Wenatchee, Wash	14	1.1
Yakima, Wash	25	1.1
Bluefield, W. Va	14	.7
Fairmont, W. Va	18	.7
Morgantown, W. Va	8	.5
Moundsville, W. Va	6	.4
Ashland, Wis	9	.8
Beloit, Wis	21	.9
Cudahy, Wis	10	.9
Janesville, Wis	13	.6
Manitowoc, Wis	18	.8
Marinette, Wis	9	.7
Shorewood Village, Wis	14	.9
South Milwaukee, Wis	10	.9
Stevens Point, Wis	3	.2
Two Rivers, Wis	8	.7
Watertown, Wis	9	.8
Waukesha, Wis	15	.8
Wausau, Wis	21	.9
Wauwatosa, Wis	26	1.1
Casper, Wyo	16	.9
Cheyenne, Wyo	14	.8

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935.*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Cullman, Ala	4	1.4	Redding, Calif	5	1.2
Demopolis, Ala	3	.7	Redondo Beach, Calif	12	1.3
Fort Payne, Ala	7	2.1	Redwood City, Calif	11	1.2
Homewood, Ala	5	.8	Roseville, Calif	7	1.1
Lanett, Ala	6	1.2	San Anselmo, Calif	4	.9
Russellville, Ala	2	.6	San Bruno, Calif	9	2.5
Sheffield, Ala	6	1.0	San Fernando, Calif	11	1.5
Sylacauga, Ala	6	1.5	San Gabriel, Calif	10	1.4
Tarrant City, Ala	6	.8	San Marino, Calif	16	4.3
Bisbee, Ariz	6	.7	San Rafael, Calif	10	1.2
Douglas, Ariz	10	1.0	Santa Maria, Calif	6	.9
Globe, Ariz	5	.7	Santa Paula, Calif	5	.7
Miami, Ariz	4	.5	Sausalito, Calif	7	1.9
Nogales, Ariz	11	1.8	Sierra Madre, Calif	4	1.1
Prescott, Ariz	8	1.5	Signal Hill, Calif	5	1.7
Winslow, Ariz	7	1.8	South San Francisco, Calif	7	1.1
Batesville, Ark	3	.7	Sunnyvale, Calif	5	1.6
Helena, Ark	6	.7	Taft, Calif	3	.9
Hope, Ark	6	1.0	Torrance, Calif	12	1.7
Marianna, Ark	6	1.4	Tracy, Calif	6	1.6
Newport, Ark	5	1.1	Tulare, Calif	8	1.3
Rogers, Ark	4	1.1	Upland, Calif	5	1.1
Searcy, Ark	5	1.5	Visalia, Calif	7	1.0
Stamps, Ark	2	.7	Watsonville, Calif	9	1.1
Stuttgart, Ark	3	.6	Woodland, Calif	6	1.1
Albany, Calif	5	.6	Alamosa, Colo	4	.8
Antioch, Calif	3	.8	Canon City, Colo	3	.5
Arcadia, Calif	11	2.1	Durango, Colo	5	.9
Azusa, Calif	8	1.7	Englewood, Colo	5	.6
Bell, Calif	5	.6	Fort Morgan, Colo	5	1.1
Calexico, Calif	6	1.0	La Junta, Colo	4	.6
Chico, Calif	7	.9	Longmont, Colo	6	1.0
Chino, Calif	2	.6	Loveland, Colo	4	.7
Chula Vista, Calif	6	1.6	Montrose, Colo	3	.8
Claremont, Calif	11	4.0	Rocky Ford, Colo	3	.9
Coalinga, Calif	5	1.8	Salida, Colo	3	.6
Colton, Calif	10	1.2	Sterling, Colo	4	.6
Corona, Calif	5	.7	Danielson, Conn	2	.5
Coronado, Calif	22	4.1	Groton Borough, Conn	6	1.5
Culver City, Calif	14	2.5	Putnam, Conn	12	1.6
Daly City, Calif	10	1.3	Southington, Conn	14	2.7
Dinuba, Calif	3	1.0	Winsted, Conn	7	.9
Dunsmuir, Calif	4	1.5	Dover, Del	7	1.5
El Centro, Calif	16	1.9	Newark, Del	3	.8
El Cerrito, Calif	5	1.3	New Castle, Del	3	.7
El Segundo, Calif	9	2.6	Avon Park, Fla	3	.9
Escondido, Calif	3	.9	Bradenton, Fla	4	.7
Fillmore, Calif	3	1.0	Clearwater, Fla	10	1.3
Fort Bragg, Calif	2	.7	Coral Gables, Fla	10	1.8
Glendora, Calif	3	1.1	Fort Lauderdale, Fla	8	.9
Hawthorne, Calif	9	1.4	Fort Pierce, Fla	5	1.0
Hayward, Calif	6	1.1	Hollywood, Fla	6	2.1
Hermosa Beach, Calif	7	1.5	Kissimmee, Fla	3	.9
La Verne, Calif	4	1.4	Leesburg, Fla	4	1.0
Lodi, Calif	6	.9	Miami Beach, Fla	39	6.0
Lompoc, Calif	3	1.1	Ocala, Fla	9	1.2
Los Gatos, Calif	4	1.3	Sarasota, Fla	6	.7
Lynwood, Calif	11	1.5	Winter Haven, Fla	6	.8
Madera, Calif	6	1.3	Americus, Ga	7	.8
Marysville, Calif	7	1.2	Cartersville, Ga	4	.8
Maywood, Calif	6	.9	Dalton, Ga	7	.9
Mill Valley, Calif	4	1.0	Elberton, Ga	5	1.1
Montebello, Calif	9	1.6	Quitman, Ga	4	1.0
Monterey, Calif	11	1.2	Blackfoot, Idaho	3	.9
Monterey Park, Calif	7	1.1	Emmett, Idaho	2	.7
Mountain View, Calif	3	.9	Idaho Falls, Idaho	10	1.1
Napa, Calif	7	1.1	Moscow, Idaho	3	.7
National City, Calif	9	1.2	Nampa, Idaho	7	.9
Needles, Calif	2	.6	Twin Falls, Idaho	8	.9
Oceanside, Calif	4	1.1	Anna, Ill	2	.6
Orange, Calif	10	1.2	Barrington, Ill	3	.9
Oroville, Calif	7	1.9	Batavia, Ill	4	.8
Pacific Grove, Calif	4	.7	Beardstown, Ill	7	1.1
Petaluma, Calif	8	1.0	Bellwood, Ill	10	2.0
Piedmont, Calif	20	2.1	Belvidere, Ill	6	.7
Pittsburg, Calif	9	.9	Bushnell, Ill	3	1.1
Porterville, Calif	5	.9	Carlinville, Ill	3	.7

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Carbondale, Ill	5	.7	Noblesville, Ind	4	.8
Carmi, Ill	2	.7	Petersburg, Ind	2	.8
Carterville, Ill	2	.7	Salem, Ind	3	.9
Clinton, Ill	5	.8	Sullivan, Ind	3	.6
De Kalb, Ill	9	1.1	Valparaiso, Ind	8	1.0
Des Plaines, Ill	9	1.0	Wabash, Ind	8	.9
Dixon, Ill	8	.8	West Lafayette, Ind	5	1.0
Dolton, Ill	4	1.4	Winchester, Ind	3	.7
Downers Grove, Ill	8	.9	Algona, Iowa	3	.8
Duquoin, Ill	5	.7	Atlantic, Iowa	3	.5
Dwight, Ill	3	1.2	Belle Plaine, Iowa	3	.9
East Alton, Ill	3	.7	Centerville, Iowa	6	.7
East Peoria, Ill	9	1.8	Charles City, Iowa	5	.6
Edwardsville, Ill	6	1.0	Clarinda, Iowa	3	.6
Flora, Ill	4	.9	Clarion, Iowa	5	1.9
Gillespie, Ill	7	1.4	Creston, Iowa	6	.7
Glencoe, Ill	10	1.6	Decorah, Iowa	4	.9
Glen Ellyn, Ill	25	3.3	Fairfield, Iowa	3	.5
Highland, Ill	3	.9	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	4	1.1
Highwood, Ill	9	2.5	Shenandoah, Iowa	4	.6
Hillsboro, Ill	4	.9	Spencer, Iowa	3	.6
Hinsdale, Ill	10	1.4	Washington, Iowa	6	1.2
Homewood, Ill	4	1.2	Webster City, Iowa	8	1.1
Hoopeston, Ill	3	.5	Abilene, Kans	3	.5
Johnston City, Ill	4	.7	Augusta, Kans	6	1.5
Kenilworth, Ill	9	3.6	Baxter Springs, Kans	4	.9
Lake Forest, Ill	14	2.1	Caney, Kans	4	1.4
Lemont, Ill	2	.8	Concordia, Kans	4	.7
Litchfield, Ill	4	.6	Eureka, Kans	3	.8
Lombard, Ill	7	1.1	Garden City, Kans	5	.8
Lyons, Ill	3	.6	Garnett, Kans	3	1.1
Macomb, Ill	9	1.1	Goodland, Kans	3	.8
Madison, Ill	9	1.2	Great Bend, Kans	4	.7
Mount Carmel, Ill	3	.4	Hays, Kans	3	.6
Naperville, Ill	7	1.4	Herington, Kans	2	.4
Normal, Ill	6	.9	Hoisington, Kans	2	.7
North Chicago, Ill	5	.6	Holton, Kans	2	.7
Pana, Ill	4	.7	Iola, Kans	6	.8
Paris, Ill	7	.8	Junction City, Kans	6	.8
Peoria Heights, Ill	11	3.4	Kingman, Kans	4	1.5
Peru, Ill	5	.5	Liberal, Kans	4	.8
Pinckneyville, Ill	2	.7	Marysville, Kans	3	.7
Pontiac, Ill	4	.5	McPherson, Kans	6	1.0
River Forest, Ill	16	1.8	Osawatomie, Kans	3	.7
Riverside, Ill	10	1.5	Ottawa, Kans	7	.7
Robinson, Ill	8	2.2	Pratt, Kans	4	.6
Rochelle, Ill	4	1.1	Wellington, Kans	4	.5
Silvis, Ill	2	.8	Winfield, Kans	8	.9
Taylorville, Ill	5	.7	Catlettsburg, Ky	4	.8
Venice, Ill	7	1.3	Danville, Ky	7	1.0
Villa Park, Ill	5	.8	Dayton, Ky	5	.6
Watseka, Ill	4	1.3	Georgetown, Ky	5	1.2
Westville, Ill	2	.5	Glasgow, Ky	7	1.4
Wheaton, Ill	8	1.1	Harrodsburg, Ky	5	1.2
Zion, Ill	6	1.0	Jenkins, Ky	7	.8
Attica, Ind	4	1.1	Lebanon, Ky	4	1.2
Auburn, Ind	3	.6	Ludlow Ky	4	.6
Beech Grove, Ind	5	1.4	Winchester, Ky	6	.7
Bicknell, Ind	4	.8	Haynesville, La	2	.8
Bluffton, Ind	6	1.2	Homer, La	3	1.0
Boonville, Ind	2	.5	Natchitoches, La	8	1.8
Brazil, Ind	5	.6	New Iberia, La	6	.7
Clinton, Ind	5	.6	Pineville, La	2	.6
Columbus, Ind	10	1.0	Tallulah, La	4	1.2
Franklin, Ind	4	.7	Bath, Maine	8	.9
Greencastle, Ind	5	1.1	Belfast, Maine	3	.6
Hartford City, Ind	3	.5	Calais, Maine	7	1.3
Huntingburg, Ind	1	.3	Fort Fairfield, Maine	5	1.9
Jasonville, Ind	2	.6	Gardiner, Maine	8	1.4
Kendallville, Ind	4	.7	Old Town, Maine	17	2.3
Lawrenceburg, Ind	5	1.2	Rockland, Maine	35	3.9
Lebanon, Ind	4	.6	Saco, Maine	5	.7
Linton, Ind	4	.8	Frostburg, Md	4	.7
Madison, Ind	5	.8	Takoma Park, Md	7	1.1
Martinsville, Ind	3	.6	Abington, Mass	6	1.0
Mitchell, Ind	3	.9	Andover, Mass	11	1.1
Mount Vernon, Ind	3	.6			

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Auburn, Mass.	10	1.6	Munising, Mich.	3	.8
Ayer, Mass.	3	1.0	Negaunee, Mich.	8	1.2
Barnstable, Mass.	17	2.3	Northville, Mich.	7	2.7
Bridgewater, Mass.	9	1.0	Norway, Mich.	3	.7
Canton, Mass.	6	1.0	Petosky, Mich.	1	.7
Dalton, Mass.	2	.5	Pleasant Ridge, Mich.	6	2.1
Dartmouth, Mass.	16	1.8	Plymouth, Mich.	7	1.6
Franklin, Mass.	6	.9	Rochester, Mich.	1	.3
Great Barrington, Mass.	6	1.0	Roseville, Mich.	5	.7
Hingham, Mass.	11	1.7	St. Clair, Mich.	3	.9
Hudson, Mass.	7	.8	St. Clair Shores, Mich.	9	1.3
Ipswich, Mass.	10	1.8	St. Joseph, Mich.	7	.8
Lexington, Mass.	16	1.7	South Haven, Mich.	4	.8
Ludlow, Mass.	9	1.0	Sturgis, Mich.	7	1.0
Marblehead, Mass.	23	2.7	Three Rivers, Mich.	7	1.0
Middleborough, Mass.	9	1.0	Trenton, Mich.	7	1.7
Montague, Mass.	4	.5	Wakefield, Mich.	6	1.6
Nantucket, Mass.	5	1.4	Wayne, Mich.	5	1.5
North Andover, Mass.	5	.7	Alexandria, Minn.	3	.8
Northbridge, Mass.	14	1.4	Anoka, Minn.	3	.6
Orange, Mass.	11	2.1	Bemidji, Minn.	6	.8
Palmer, Mass.	12	1.3	Blue Earth, Minn.	2	.7
Randolph, Mass.	4	.6	Chisholm, Minn.	14	1.7
Reading, Mass.	18	1.8	Crookston, Minn.	6	.9
Rockland, Mass.	5	.7	Crosby, Minn.	3	.9
Rockport, Mass.	5	1.4	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	4	1.1
Somerset, Mass.	3	.6	East Grand Forks, Minn.	5	1.7
South Hadley, Mass.	5	.7	Edina, Minn.	3	1.0
Stoughton, Mass.	6	.7	Ely, Minn.	24	3.9
Uxbridge, Mass.	7	1.1	Eveleth, Minn.	20	2.7
Walpole, Mass.	9	1.2	Fairmont, Minn.	4	.7
Ware, Mass.	4	.5	Fergus Falls, Minn.	4	.4
Winchendon, Mass.	10	1.6	Gilbert, Minn.	5	1.8
Albion, Mich.	4	.5	Grand Rapids, Minn.	3	.9
Alma, Mich.	4	.6	Hastings, Minn.	4	.8
Belding, Mich.	1	.2	International Falls, Minn.	4	.8
Berkley, Mich.	6	1.1	Lake City, Minn.	3	.9
Bessemer, Mich.	7	1.7	Litchfield, Minn.	2	.7
Big Rapids, Mich.	6	1.3	Little Falls, Minn.	5	1.0
Birmingham, Mich.	15	1.6	Marshall, Minn.	3	.9
Cadillac, Mich.	6	.6	Montevideo, Minn.	3	.7
Caro, Mich.	6	2.3	Nashwauk, Minn.	6	2.3
Centerline, Mich.	4	1.5	New Ulm, Minn.	4	.5
Charlotte, Mich.	4	.8	Northfield, Minn.	3	.7
Cheboygan, Mich.	3	.6	North Mankato, Minn.	4	1.4
Clawson, Mich.	3	.9	Owatonna, Minn.	8	1.0
Coldwater, Mich.	8	1.2	Pipestone, Minn.	3	.9
Crystal Falls, Mich.	5	1.7	Proctorknott, Minn.	1	.4
Dowagiac, Mich.	3	.5	Red Wing, Minn.	9	.9
Durand, Mich.	1	.3	Robbinsdale, Minn.	4	.9
East Detroit, Mich.	6	1.0	Sauk Center, Minn.	3	1.1
East Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	1.2	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	1	.4
East Lansing, Mich.	4	.9	Sleepy Eye, Minn.	3	1.2
Eaton Rapids, Mich.	3	1.1	Thief River Falls, Minn.	3	.7
Gladstone, Mich.	3	.6	Tracy, Minn.	2	.8
Grand Haven, Mich.	5	.6	Two Harbors, Minn.	5	1.1
Grand Ledge, Mich.	5	1.4	Wadena, Minn.	4	1.6
Greenville, Mich.	3	.6	Waseca, Minn.	3	.8
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	15	2.9	Worthington, Minn.	3	.8
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.	16	4.5	Aurora, Mo.	3	.8
Hancock, Mich.	5	.9	Boonville, Mo.	4	.6
Hastings, Mich.	2	.4	Cameron, Mo.	3	.9
Howell, Mich.	3	.8	Carrollton, Mo.	3	.7
Ionia, Mich.	3	.5	Carthage, Mo.	5	.5
Iron River, Mich.	3	.6	Clayton, Mo.	20	2.1
Ishpeming, Mich.	8	.9	Clinton, Mo.	5	.9
Kingsford, Mich.	4	.7	DeSoto, Mo.	3	.6
Lapeer, Mich.	2	.4	Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5	1.1
Laurium, Mich.	3	.6	Higginsville, Mo.	3	.9
Ludington, Mich.	6	.7	Kirkwood, Mo.	9	1.6
Manistee, Mich.	5	.6	Marceline, Mo.	3	.8
Manistique, Mich.	7	1.3	Marshall, Mo.	5	.6
Marine City, Mich.	2	.6	Maryville, Mo.	4	.8
Marshall, Mich.	4	.8	Monett, Mo.	4	1.0
Melvindale, Mich.	7	1.7	Nevada, Mo.	8	1.1
Midland, Mich.	4	.5	Washington, Mo.	4	.7
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	4	.8	Bozeman, Mont.	6	.9

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Havre, Mont	6	.9
Kalispell, Mont	4	.7
Lewistown, Mont	7	1.3
Livingston, Mont	6	.9
Roundup, Mont	1	.4
Alliance, Nebr	5	.7
Aurora, Nebr	3	1.1
Chadron, Nebr	3	.7
Fairbury, Nebr	4	.6
Falls City, Nebr	6	1.0
Kearney, Nebr	6	.7
McCook, Nebr	3	.4
Nebraska City, Nebr	4	.6
Scottsbluff, Nebr	8	.9
Schuyler, Nebr	4	1.5
Wahoo, Nebr	2	.7
York, Nebr	5	.9
Boulder City, Nev	10	1.1
Elko, Nev	3	.9
Las Vegas, Nev	12	2.3
Sparks, Nev	6	1.3
Derry Town, N. H	5	1.0
Exeter, N. H	7	1.4
Littleton, N. H	8	1.8
Milford, N. H	7	1.7
Newport, N. H	5	1.1
Petersboro, N. H	6	2.4
Somersworth, N. H	11	1.9
Audubon, N. J	13	1.5
Bernardsville, N. J	5	1.5
Bogota, N. J	11	1.5
Boonton, N. J	6	.9
Bound Brook, N. J	8	1.1
Bradley Beach, N. J	11	3.3
Butler, N. J	5	1.5
Cape May, N. J	9	3.4
Carlstadt, N. J	9	1.7
Clementon, N. J	1	.4
Dunellen, N. J	5	1.0
Edgewater, N. J	24	5.9
Fairlawn, N. J	12	2.0
Fairview, N. J	11	1.2
Flemington, N. J	2	.7
Fort Lee, N. J	25	2.9
Freehold, N. J	4	.6
Garwood, N. J	9	2.7
Glassboro, N. J	3	.6
Glen Ridge, N. J	21	2.9
Glen Rock, N. J	7	1.6
Guttenberg, N. J	11	1.7
Hackettstown, N. J	2	.7
Haddonfield, N. J	16	1.8
Haddon Heights, N. J	10	1.9
Hammonton, N. J	5	.7
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J	12	2.1
Highland Park, N. J	10	1.2
Hightstown, N. J	5	1.7
Keyport, N. J	5	1.0
Leonia, N. J	13	2.4
Madison, N. J	10	1.3
Manville, N. J	3	.6
Margate City, N. J	15	5.1
Maywood, N. J	6	1.8
Merchantville, N. J	8	2.2
Metuchen, N. J	7	1.2
Middlesex, N. J	14	4.0
New Milford, N. J	7	2.7
Newton, N. J	14	2.6
Northfield, N. J	3	1.1
North Plainfield, N. J	9	.9
Ocean City, N. J	29	5.2
Penns Grove, N. J	6	1.0
Pitman, N. J	7	1.3
Pompton Lakes, N. J	8	2.6
Prospect Park, N. J	8	1.4
Ramsey, N. J	6	1.8
Rockaway, N. J	4	1.3
Roselle Park, N. J	10	1.1
Salem, N. J	8	1.0
Sayreville, N. J	8	.9
Secaucus, N. J	15	1.7
Somerville, N. J	11	1.3
South Plainfield, N. J	8	1.6
Tenafly, N. J	11	1.9
Verona, N. J	12	1.7
Vineland, N. J	12	1.6
Westwood, N. J	8	1.6
Wildwood, N. J	14	2.6
Woodbury, N. J	13	1.6
Wood Ridge, N. J	8	1.6
Carlsbad, N. M	4	1.1
Clovis, N. M	7	.9
Deming, N. M	3	.9
Raton, N. Mex	3	.5
Albion, N. Y	5	1.0
Amityville, N. Y	11	2.5
Babylon, N. Y	8	1.8
Bronxville, N. Y	21	3.3
Canandaigua, N. Y	9	1.2
Canastota, N. Y	4	.9
Canisteo, N. Y	2	.8
Canton, N. Y	4	1.4
Catskill, N. Y	6	1.2
Cedarhurst, N. Y	14	2.8
Depew, N. Y	6	.9
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y	9	1.6
Dolgeville, N. Y	4	1.2
East Rochester, N. Y	3	.5
East Rockaway, N. Y	12	2.8
Ellenville, N. Y	6	1.8
Elmsford, N. Y	6	2.0
Farmingdale, N. Y	6	1.8
Fort Edward, N. Y	2	.5
Fort Plain, N. Y	9	3.3
Frankfort, N. Y	3	.7
Fredonia, N. Y	5	.9
Garden City, N. Y	30	4.2
Goshen, N. Y	5	1.7
Gowanda, N. Y	4	1.3
Greenport, N. Y	6	2.0
Hamburg, N. Y	5	1.0
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y	11	1.5
Haverstraw, N. Y	7	1.2
Highland Falls, N. Y	2	.7
Hudson Falls, N. Y	5	.8
Ilion, N. Y	6	.6
Irvington, N. Y	9	2.9
Lake Placid, N. Y	6	2.0
Lancaster, N. Y	5	.7
Larchmont, N. Y	16	3.0
Lawrence, N. Y	27	8.9
Liberty, N. Y	6	1.8
Lindenhurst, N. Y	6	1.5
Long Beach, N. Y	50	8.6
Lowville, N. Y	4	1.2
Malone, N. Y	7	.8
Mechanicville, N. Y	6	.8
Medina, N. Y	6	1.0
Monticello, N. Y	4	1.2
Newark, N. Y	13	1.7
North Pelham, N. Y	14	2.9
Northport, N. Y	4	1.6
North Tarrytown, N. Y	16	2.2
Norwich, N. Y	7	.8
Nyack, N. Y	15	2.8
Owego, N. Y	4	.8
Patchogue, N. Y	14	2.0
Pelham Manor, N. Y	22	4.5
Penn Yan, N. Y	4	.8
Perry, N. Y	3	.7
Pleasantville, N. Y	13	2.9
Rye, N. Y	31	3.6
Salamanca, N. Y	14	1.5
Saranac Lake, N. Y	6	.7

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Saugerties, N. Y.	5	1.2
Scarsdale, N. Y.	22	2.3
Scotia, N. Y.	8	1.1
Sea Cliff, N. Y.	5	1.4
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	4	.6
Solvay, N. Y.	14	1.8
Spring Valley, N. Y.	6	1.5
Springville, N. Y.	3	1.2
Suffern, N. Y.	11	2.9
Tarrytown, N. Y.	17	2.5
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	14	2.3
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	4	.8
Walden, N. Y.	9	2.1
Warsaw, N. Y.	3	.9
Watkins, Glen, N. Y.	2	.7
Waverly, N. Y.	4	.7
Wellsville, N. Y.	4	.7
West Haverstraw, N. Y.	7	2.5
Whitehall, N. Y.	3	.6
Asheboro, N. C.	4	.8
Forest City, N. C.	4	1.0
Hendersonville, N. C.	8	1.6
Lexington, N. C.	8	.8
Lumberton, N. C.	6	1.4
Mount Airy, N. C.	8	1.3
Mount Olive, N. C.	2	.7
Reidsville, N. C.	10	1.4
Southern Pines, N. C.	3	1.2
Washington, N. C.	7	1.0
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3	.6
Dickinson, N. Dak.	6	1.2
Jamestown, N. Dak.	6	.7
Mandan, N. Dak.	3	.6
Valley City, N. Dak.	4	.8
Williston, N. Dak.	3	.6
Barnesville, Ohio	3	.7
Bedford, Ohio	4	.6
Bellefontaine, Ohio	4	.4
Bellevue, Ohio	7	1.1
Bridgeport, Ohio	3	.6
Bryan, Ohio	4	.9
Carey, Ohio	3	1.1
Celina, Ohio	2	.4
Cheviot, Ohio	7	.9
Circleville, Ohio	5	.7
Conneaut, Ohio	6	.6
Crestline, Ohio	6	1.4
Crooksville, Ohio	1	.3
Defiance, Ohio	4	.5
Delaware, Ohio	6	.8
Delphos, Ohio	4	.7
Dennison, Ohio	5	1.1
Dover, Ohio	8	.8
East Palestine, Ohio	2	.4
Eaton, Ohio	2	.6
Fairport Harbor, Ohio	6	1.2
Franklin, Ohio	2	.4
Galion, Ohio	5	.7
Geneva, Ohio	5	1.3
Girard, Ohio	7	.7
Glouster, Ohio	1	.3
Grandview Heights, Ohio	5	.8
Greenville, Ohio	4	.6
Hillsboro, Ohio	6	1.5
Hubbard, Ohio	3	.7
Jackson, Ohio	3	.5
Kent, Ohio	7	.8
Kenton, Ohio	6	.8
Lebanon, Ohio	2	.6
Lisbon, Ohio	2	.6
Lockland, Ohio	6	1.1
Logan, Ohio	3	.5
Maple Heights, Ohio	7	1.2
Maumee, Ohio	4	.9
Miamisburg, Ohio	4	.7
Minerva, Ohio	2	.7
Mingo Junction, Ohio	6	1.2
Montpelier, Ohio	2	.5
Mount Healthy, Ohio	3	.8
Mount Vernon, Ohio	5	.5
New Boston, Ohio	11	1.9
North Canton, Ohio	2	.8
North College Hill, Ohio	6	1.4
Norwalk, Ohio	5	.6
Oakwood, Ohio	15	2.3
Oberlin, Ohio	4	.9
Pomeroy, Ohio	4	1.1
Port Clinton, Ohio	3	.7
Ravenna, Ohio	4	.5
Reading, Ohio	8	1.4
Rocky River, Ohio	7	1.2
St. Bernard, Ohio	12	1.6
St. Marys, Ohio	3	.6
Sebring, Ohio	2	.5
Shadyside, Ohio	3	.7
Shelby, Ohio	5	.8
Sidney, Ohio	5	.5
South Euclid, Ohio	4	.9
Tippecanoe City, Ohio	5	2.0
Toronto, Ohio	4	.6
Troy, Ohio	6	.7
Uhrichsville, Ohio	5	.8
Urbana, Ohio	6	.8
Van Wert, Ohio	5	.6
Wadsworth, Ohio	4	.7
Washington Court House, Ohio	5	.6
Wellston, Ohio	4	.8
Westerville, Ohio	2	.7
Wilmington, Ohio	4	.8
Wyoming, Ohio	12	3.2
Alva, Okla.	3	.6
Blackwell, Okla.	6	.6
Bristow, Okla.	4	.6
Chandler, Okla.	3	1.1
Claremore, Okla.	4	1.1
Commerce, Okla.	2	.8
Cushing, Okla.	7	.8
Drumright, Okla.	2	.4
Duncan, Okla.	7	.8
Durant, Okla.	4	.5
Edmond, Okla.	4	1.1
Elk City, Okla.	3	.5
El Reno, Okla.	10	1.1
Frederick, Okla.	5	1.1
Guthrie, Okla.	9	.9
Henryetta, Okla.	5	.6
Hobart, Okla.	7	1.4
Holdenville, Okla.	5	.7
Hominy, Okla.	3	.9
Hugo, Okla.	3	.6
Kingfisher, Okla.	5	1.8
Mangum, Okla.	4	.8
Marlow, Okla.	3	1.0
Maud, Okla.	2	.5
Miami, Okla.	6	.7
Norman, Okla.	10	1.0
Pawhuska, Okla.	7	1.2
Pawnee, Okla.	2	.8
Stillwater, Okla.	6	.9
Tonkawa, Okla.	5	1.5
Vinita, Okla.	5	1.2
Albany, Oreg.	5	.9
Ashland, Oreg.	5	1.1
Bend, Oreg.	5	.6
Burns, Oreg.	4	1.5
Corvallis, Oreg.	4	.5
Hood River, Oreg.	3	1.1
La Grande, Oreg.	5	.6
Marshfield, Oreg.	8	1.5
The Dalles, Oreg.	7	1.2
Ambler, Pa.	3	.8

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Apollo, Pa	1	.3
Ashley, Pa	4	.6
Avalon, Pa	12	2.0
Bangor, Pa	4	.7
Barnesboro, Pa	3	.9
Beaver, Pa	4	.7
Bedford, Pa	2	.7
Bellefonte, Pa	3	.6
Blairsville, Pa	3	.6
Boyertown, Pa	2	.5
Brentwood, Pa	6	1.1
Brockway, Pa	1	.4
Brookville, Pa	2	.5
Camp Hill, Pa	3	1.0
Catasauqua, Pa	5	1.0
Clearfield, Pa	3	.3
Clymer, Pa	2	.7
Coaldale, Pa	3	.4
Corry, Pa	5	.7
Dale, Pa	3	.9
Dallastown, Pa	2	.7
Danville, Pa	3	.4
Derry, Pa	3	1.0
Doylestown, Pa	3	.7
Dupont, Pa	4	.8
Duryea, Pa	4	.5
East Conemaugh, Pa	9	1.8
East McKeesport, Pa	3	1.0
East Stroudsburg, Pa	2	.3
Ebensburg, Pa	2	.7
Edgewood, Pa	10	2.1
Edwardsville, Pa	5	.6
Elizabethtown, Pa	2	.5
Emaus, Pa	15	2.3
Ephrata, Pa	3	.6
Ford City, Pa	4	.7
Forest City, Pa	13	2.5
Fountain Hill, Pa	4	.9
Freedom, Pa	2	.6
Freeport, Pa	1	.4
Gallitzin, Pa	3	.9
Glenolden, Pa	5	1.1
Greencastle, Pa	1	.4
Greenville, Pa	4	.5
Grove City, Pa	3	.5
Hellertown, Pa	4	1.0
Hollidaysburg, Pa	9	1.5
Honesdale, Pa	4	.7
Huntingdon, Pa	3	.4
Indiana, Pa	7	.7
Irwin, Pa	3	.9
Jenkintown, Pa	17	3.5
Kittanning, Pa	6	.8
Kutztown, Pa	2	.7
Lansdale, Pa	4	.5
Lansdowne, Pa	11	1.2
Leechburg, Pa	1	.2
Lehighton, Pa	4	.6
Lititz, Pa	3	.7
Lock Haven, Pa	7	.7
Luzerne, Pa	4	.6
McAdoo, Pa	3	.6
McDonald, Pa	2	.6
Marcus Hook, Pa	5	1.0
Masontown, Pa	3	.8
Mechanicsburg, Pa	4	.7
Midland, Pa	6	1.0
Milton, Pa	3	.4
Monaca, Pa	3	.6
Mount Joy, Pa	2	.7
Mount Penn, Pa	2	.7
Mount Pleasant, Pa	3	.5
Nanty Glo, Pa	2	.4
Nazareth, Pa	4	.7
New Cumberland, Pa	2	.5
Northampton, Pa	3	.3
North Bellevernon, Pa	1	.3
North East, Pa	3	.8
Oakmont, Pa	6	1.0
Palmerton, Pa	7	.9
Patton, Pa	1	.3
Pen Argyl, Pa	3	.7
Portage, Pa	7	1.6
Punxsutawney, Pa	4	.4
Rankin, Pa	12	1.5
Reynoldsville, Pa	2	.6
Ridgway, Pa	3	.5
Roaring Spring, Pa	2	.7
Rochester, Pa	6	.8
St. Clair, Pa	6	.8
St. Marys, Pa	3	.4
Sayre, Pa	3	.4
Sharpsburg, Pa	8	.9
Sharpsville, Pa	2	.4
Shillington, Pa	4	.9
Shippensburg, Pa	3	.7
Slatington, Pa	6	1.5
South Connellsville, Pa	1	.4
South Fork, Pa	1	.3
Spangler, Pa	1	.4
Spring City, Pa	2	.7
Springdale, Pa	4	.8
State College, Pa	1	.2
Stroudsburg, Pa	3	.5
Summit Hill, Pa	2	.4
Swarthmore, Pa	6	1.8
Throop, Pa	7	.9
Titusville, Pa	7	.9
Trafford, Pa	3	.7
Tyrone, Pa	3	.3
Upland, Pa	2	.8
Waynesburg, Pa	2	.4
Weatherly, Pa	1	.3
Westmont, Pa	4	1.2
West Newton, Pa	1	.3
West Pittston, Pa	6	.8
West Reading, Pa	11	2.2
Westview, Pa	5	.8
West York, Pa	2	.4
Wilmerding, Pa	6	1.0
Windber, Pa	3	.3
Wyomissing, Pa	5	1.6
Yeadon, Pa	12	2.0
Youngwood, Pa	2	.7
Barrington, R. I	3	.6
Burrillville, R. I	3	.4
East Greenwich, R. I	6	1.6
Eau Claire, S. C	2	.7
Marion, S. C	3	.6
Newberry, S. C	9	1.2
York, S. C	4	1.4
Hot Springs, S. Dak	7	2.4
Lead, S. Dak	4	.7
Mobridge, S. Dak	3	.9
Yankton, S. Dak	5	.8
Alcoa, Tenn	2	.4
Cleveland, Tenn	6	.7
Covington, Tenn	3	.9
Elizabethton, Tenn	7	.9
Breckenridge, Tex	5	.7
Bryan, Tex	8	1.0
Burkburnett, Tex	3	.9
Cisco, Tex	7	1.2
Coleman, Tex	3	.5
Eastland, Tex	3	.6
Electra, Tex	8	1.1
Jasper, Tex	2	.6
Kerrville, Tex	5	1.1
McKinney, Tex	13	1.8
Mexia, Tex	3	.5
Midland, Tex	2	.4
Mineral Wells, Tex	6	1.0
Mineola, Tex	2	.6
Plainview, Tex	6	.7
Ranger, Tex	5	.8
Stamford, Tex	4	1.0

TABLE 38.—*Number of police department employees, 1935*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Victoria, Tex	3	.4	Chester, W. Va	1	.3
Weslaco, Tex	3	.6	Follansbee, W. Va	3	.6
American Fork, Utah	2	.7	Grafton, W. Va	7	.9
Bingham Canyon, Utah	3	.9	Hinton, W. Va	4	.6
Brigham City, Utah	4	.8	Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	8	1.8
Eureka, Utah	3	1.0	Keyser, W. Va	3	.5
Helper, Utah	4	1.5	Logan, W. Va	5	1.1
Logan, Utah	7	.7	McMechen, W. Va	2	.5
Murray, Utah	4	.8	St. Albans, W. Va	3	.9
Nephi, Utah	3	1.2	South Charleston, W. Va	3	.5
Park City, Utah	4	.9	Wellsburg, W. Va	3	.5
Price, Utah	4	1.0	Weston, W. Va	5	.6
Richfield, Utah	4	1.3	Williamson, W. Va	10	1.1
Springville, Utah	3	.8	Antigo, Wis	5	.6
Tooele, Utah	3	.6	Burlington, Wis	5	1.2
Bennington Village, Vt	11	1.5	Chippewa Falls, Wis	9	.9
Brattleboro, Vt	4	.5	Columbus, Wis	5	2.0
Montpelier, Vt	10	1.3	Edgerton, Wis	3	1.0
Newport, Vt	9	1.8	Fort Atkinson, Wis	4	.7
Proctor, Vt	1	.4	Jefferson, Wis	5	1.9
St. Albans, Vt	3	.4	Kaukauna, Wis	5	.8
St. Johnsbury, Vt	8	1.0	Ladysmith, Wis	2	.6
Springfield, Vt	5	1.0	Menomonie, Wis	5	.9
Windsor, Vt	4	1.1	Merrill, Wis	7	.8
Winooski, Vt	3	.6	Monroe, Wis	6	1.2
Covington, Va	4	.6	Neenah, Wis	9	1.0
Franklin, Va	5	1.7	Oconto, Wis	2	.4
Galax, Va	4	1.6	Reedsburg, Wis	3	1.0
Hampton, Va	9	1.4	Rhinelander, Wis	4	.5
Harrisonburg, Va	9	1.2	Sparta, Wis	5	1.0
Norton, Va	4	1.3	Sturgeon Bay, Wis	4	.8
Salem, Va	6	1.2	Tomah, Wis	3	.9
Waynesboro, Va	8	1.3	Tomahawk, Wis	2	.7
Anacortes, Wash	3	.5	Viroqua, Wis	4	1.4
Centralia, Wash	8	1.0	Waupun, Wis	3	.5
Cle Elum, Wash	4	1.7	West Bend, Wis	5	1.1
Colfax, Wash	3	1.1	West Milwaukee, Wis	11	2.6
Kelso, Wash	4	.6	Whitefish Bay, Wis	13	2.4
Puyallup, Wash	5	.7	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	10	1.1
Benwood, W. Va	7	1.7	Laramie, Wyo	6	.7
Buckhannon, W. Va	3	.7	Sheridan, Wyo	7	.8

Relation Between Average Crime Rates and Average Number of Police Employees.

In table 39 there is shown the relation between average crime rates and the average number of police employees based on data received for 1935 from the police departments of 88 cities, each with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The tabulation discloses that cities having the larger number of police employees in comparison with the population area policed generally have the lower crime rates.

The figures presented in table 39 represent the averages of the individual rates (both crime rates and police personnel rates) for the several cities.

The number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants for the cities represented varies from 3.0 to 0.7. The compilation shows that 24 cities having an average of 2.3 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants had 4 murders reported during 1935 for each 100,000 inhabitants, whereas 19 cities having an average of 0.9 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants had more than 9 murders reported for each 100,000 inhabitants. In addition, those cities having an average of 2.3 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants had 51 robberies and 313 offenses of burglary reported for each 100,000 inhabitants as compared with 93 robberies and 485 burglaries reported by cities with an average of

only 0.9 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Although there are exceptions, a similar trend is shown for other types of offenses.

Information concerning the number of police employees in individual cities may be found in table 38.

TABLE 39.—*Relation between average crime rates and average number of police employees, cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 1935*

Group	Average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants	Average number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants						
		Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						Over $50	Under $50	
I	2.3	3.9	50.9	36.3	313.4	86.9	591.3	283.4
II	1.6	8.8	67.7	74.5	435.9	96.4	728.6	298.5
III	1.2	9.3	88.5	51.4	502.5	135.2	916.7	338.5
IV	.9	9.4	93.2	65.6	484.7	86.4	952.7	309.8
I–II	1.9	6.3	59.1	55.0	373.4	80.0	577.1	284.8
III–IV	1.1	9.4	90.7	58.0	494.3	96.4	774.3	325.2

All cities represented in the above tabulations have populations in excess of 100,000. The arrangement into groups was based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants (descending order).
Group I consists of 24 cities.
Group II consists of 23 cities.
Group III consists of 22 cities.
Group IV consists of 19 cities.
The number of cities varies slightly among the groups, because it was believed desirable that departments having identical police personnel figures be allocated to the same group.

Annual Crime Trends—Cities Divided According to Size.

Table 30 contains information concerning annual crime trends in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, as reflected by figures reported for the first 6 months of the period 1931–36. In order to make available more comprehensive data concerning variations in the amount of crime, there are presented in table 40 compilations covering the calendar years 1933, 1934, and 1935, based on reports received from the police departments of 1,127 cities with a combined population of 43,920,736. In general, the figures in table 40 reflect trends similar to those shown in table 30.

With reference to the figures in table 40 representing the reports of 1,127 police departments, the compilation shows marked decreases in robbery and auto theft. For robbery the figures decreased from 45,925 in 1933 to 33,747 in 1935, a decrease of 12,178 (26.5 percent). Similarly, the auto theft figures decreased from 141,603 in 1933 to 104,434 in 1935, a decrease of 37,169 (26.2 percent). Substantial decreases were shown for homicide, aggravated assault, and burglary. In the figures for larceny, there was a decrease which is so slight as to be without particular significance. On the other hand, there was a 15.7 percent increase in the reported number of offenses of rape.

The compilation also presents figures for the cities divided into six groups according to size, which indicate in general that the major portion of the reduction in crime occurred in the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. This is doubtless related to the fact that table 28 of this publication shows that cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants generally have more crime than the smaller communities. However, it may be noted that in some of the population groups representing smaller communities there were substantial reductions.

The compilation is in terms of the number of offenses known to have been committed, which is generally recognized as the best index of the amount of crime. Such measures as the number of persons arrested are subject to the limitation that there are crimes committed for which no persons are arrested, with the result that there may possibly be an increase in crimes committed even though data relative to the number of persons arrested reflect a decline. On the other hand, it is entirely possible that figures representing the number of persons arrested may reflect an increase, whereas the number of crimes committed during the same period may have been reduced due to the activity of the police.

With reference to the figures showing a decline in the number of cases of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, it should be noted that cases of justifiable or excusable killing are not included in these figures. In other words, it is entirely possible that tabulations which include justifiable and excusable killings may show no decrease in homicide, whereas there may actually have been a decrease in the number of cases of felonious killings. However, it should be noted that during 1935 it was ascertained that some police departments had been improperly including cases of excusable homicide in their reports. These were subsequently eliminated from the records. It is possible that some of the decrease in the number of wilful homicides shown in the figures for 1935 is due to the fact that excusable homicides were eliminated from the figures for that year, whereas some of them may have been included in the figures for prior years.

TABLE 40.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933–35*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year and population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 18,317,700:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	1,734	1,284	1,115	31,129	10,680	79,912	149,254	80,643
1934	1,572	891	1,184	28,027	10,210	79,581	146,838	65,446
1935	1,371	929	1,365	22,004	9,673	69,684	143,878	50,866
Daily average:								
1933	4.8	3.5	3.1	85.3	29.3	218.9	408.9	220.9
1934	4.3	2.4	3.2	76.8	28.0	218.0	402.3	179.3
1935	3.8	2.5	3.7	60 3	26.5	190.9	394.2	139.4
GROUP II								
49 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,905,212:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	497	258	381	4,802	4,218	30,393	62,658	25,196
1934	542	275	458	5,010	4,092	30,772	63,963	24,602
1935	481	353	460	4,302	3,762	29,538	64,634	20,852
Daily average:								
1933	1.4	0.7	1.0	13.2	11.6	83.3	171.7	69.0
1934	1.5	.8	1.3	13.7	11.2	84.3	175.2	67.4
1935	1.3	1.0	1.3	11.8	10.3	80.9	177.1	57.1

TABLE 40.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933–35.*—Continued

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year and population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP III								
79 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,354,036:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	332	191	261	4,088	3,573	19,254	45,855	14,314
1934	398	202	267	3,542	3,643	18,652	47,685	14,193
1935	334	226	257	3,089	3,281	18,710	45,482	12,510
Daily average:								
1933	0.9	0.5	0.7	11.2	9.8	52.8	125.6	39.2
1934	1.1	.6	.7	9.7	10.0	51.1	130.6	38.9
1935	.9	.6	.7	8.5	9.0	51.3	124.6	34.3
GROUP IV								
140 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,951,189:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	248	143	242	2,559	1,956	16,498	37,537	10,405
1934	239	192	260	2,263	2,274	16,400	40,124	10,328
1935	215	165	271	2,011	2,066	15,670	39,024	9,534
Daily average:								
1933	0.7	0.4	0.7	7.0	5.4	45.2	102.8	28.5
1934	.7	.5	.7	6.2	6.2	44.9	109.9	28.3
1935	.6	.5	.7	5.5	5.7	42.9	106.9	26.1
GROUP V								
350 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,436,267:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	210	148	313	2,327	1,968	14,409	32,885	8,102
1934	236	185	276	1,918	1,966	13,423	33,023	8,311
1935	201	169	354	1,662	1,742	13,431	32,350	7,881
Daily average:								
1933	0.6	0.4	0.9	6.4	5.4	39.5	90.1	22.2
1934	.6	.5	.8	5.3	5.4	36.8	90.5	22.8
1935	.6	.5	1.0	4.6	4.8	36.8	88.6	21.6
GROUP VI								
481 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,956,332:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	110	73	188	1,020	705	7,107	13,648	2,943
1934	107	59	158	763	716	6,657	13,486	2,865
1935	102	90	185	679	611	6,397	13,541	2,791
Daily average:								
1933	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.8	1.9	19.5	37.4	8.1
1934	.3	.2	.4	2.1	2.0	18.2	36.9	7.8
1935	.3	.2	.5	1.9	1.7	17.5	37.1	7.6
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1,127 cities; total population, 43,920,736:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	3,131	2,097	2,500	45,925	23,100	167,573	341,837	141,603
1934	3,094	1,804	2,603	41,523	22,901	165,485	345,119	125,745
1935	2,704	1,932	2,892	33,747	21,135	153,430	338,909	104,434
Daily average:								
1933	8.6	5.7	6.8	125.8	63.3	459.1	936.5	388.0
1934	8.5	4.9	7.1	113.8	62.7	453.4	945.5	344.5
1935	7.4	5.3	7.9	92.5	57.9	420.4	928.5	286.1

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1935

Annual reports for 1935 received from contributing police departments included information concerning the number of known offenses, the number disposed of by arrest, and the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution. Tabulations based on the data included in those reports were presented in volume VII, number 1 of this publication.

For the six States represented by the largest number of contributors of annual reports there are presented in the following table figures showing the relation between the number of known offenses, the number cleared by arrest, and the number of persons held for prosecution. Under the system of uniform crime reporting, it is proper to score an offense as cleared when one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution, even though there were two or more jointly involved in the commission of the offense. In other words, the figures relative to the number of offenses "cleared by arrest" represent the number of offenses in each of which at least one of the offenders has been apprehended and made available for prosecution. In addition, the figures include instances in which the offenses have been cleared by exceptional circumstances, such as the suicide of the offender, etc. It should further be noted that the figures relative to the number of cleared cases include all offenses disposed of by arrest during the calendar year, 1935, even though some of the offenses may have been committed in 1934 or some prior year. Similarly, the figures relative to the number of persons charged represent individuals arrested and made available for prosecution during 1935 even though some of the offenses for which they were arrested may have been committed in some prior year. The figures concerning the number of known offenses represent offenses committed, or first known to the police, during the calendar year 1935.

The information presented in table 41 should be interpreted as follows. With reference to the data for California, of each 100 known offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 87 were disposed of by arrest (including exceptional clearances). In connection with those cases, 96 persons were arrested and held for prosecution.

Similar figures based on reports received from the police departments of 898 cities may be found in table 12 of volume VII, number 1, of this publication.

TABLE 41.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1935. Number per 100 known offenses*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census

State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
CALIFORNIA								
71 cities; total population, 2,162,002:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.3	37.9	84.7	39.4	84.5	32.1	19.6	10.9
Persons charged	96.4	70.1	95.5	46.4	79.2	18.3	14.3	8.0
MICHIGAN								
66 cities; total population, 3,055,123:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	96.1	95.3	50.3	34.3	60.6	39.6	22.3	16.4
Persons charged	104.9	96.9	31.1	22.0	23.0	13.2	10.9	6.1
NEW JERSEY								
66 cities; total population, 1,033,469:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	94.3	91.7	95.8	40.9	95.7	31.3	30.9	30.6
Persons charged	100.0	87.5	100.0	52.9	107.9	26.2	28.9	29.5
NEW YORK								
118 cities; total population, 3,032,605:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	93.7	90.6	96.6	50.4	89.8	30.2	31.7	17.3
Persons charged	73.4	96.5	115.2	52.3	109.7	20.0	32.3	12.4
OHIO								
76 cities; total population, 3,629,273:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.7	63.9	74.5	35.6	57.5	27.3	24.2	17.1
Persons charged	91.9	79.9	87.0	27.0	47.9	16.8	14.1	11.3
PENNSYLVANIA								
64 cities; total population, 1,307,181:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.0	94.4	95.1	50.0	77.6	30.0	33.4	21.6
Persons charged	85.0	107.4	101.2	51.0	79.9	25.7	32.0	18.0

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 6 months of 1936, the FBI examined 219,868 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding periods of prior years, which were as follows: 1935—189,500; 1934—173,768. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor necessarily as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the FBI. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

During the first 6 months of 1936 records representing arrests on serious charges were as follows:

Criminal homicide	2,999	Forgery and counterfeiting	3,131
Robbery	6,718	Rape	2,369
Assault	12,976	Narcotic drug laws	2,034
Burglary	15,563	Weapons (carrying, etc.)	2,862
Larceny (except auto theft)	27,334	Driving while intoxicated	8,605
Auto theft	5,279	Gambling	3,104
Embezzlement and fraud	6,852		
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	1,731		

Of the 219,868 arrest records examined during the first 6 months of the year, 16,092 (7.3 percent) represented females. Among the charges placed against females were: Larceny, 2,265; prostitution and commercialized vice, 1,673; drunkenness, 1,546; vagrancy, 1,235; assault, 1,154; disorderly conduct, 1,071; violation of liquor laws, 697. In addition, 297 women were charged with criminal homicide and 309 with robbery.

TABLE 42.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	2,999	2,702	297	1.4	1.3	1.8
Robbery	6,718	6,409	309	3.1	3.1	1.9
Assault	12,976	11,822	1,154	5.9	5.8	7.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	15,563	15,279	284	7.1	7.5	1.8
Larceny—theft	27,334	25,069	2,265	12.4	12.3	14.1
Auto theft	5,279	5,193	86	2.4	2.5	.5
Embezzlement and fraud	6,852	6,520	332	3.1	3.2	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,731	1,566	165	.8	.8	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,131	2,921	210	1.4	1.4	1.3
Rape	2,369	2,369	-------	1.1	1.2	-------
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,504	831	1,673	1.1	.4	10.4
Other sex offenses	3,004	2,538	466	1.4	1.2	2.9
Narcotic drug laws	2,034	1,672	362	.9	.8	2.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,862	2,768	94	1.3	1.4	.6
Offenses against family and children	2,741	2,647	94	1.2	1.3	.6
Liquor laws	5,182	4,485	697	2.4	2.2	4.3
Driving while intoxicated	8,605	8,394	211	3.9	4.1	1.3
Road and driving laws	1,387	1,367	20	.6	.7	.1
Parking violations	5	5	-------	(1)	(1)	-------
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,368	2,325	43	1.1	1.1	.3
Disorderly conduct	8,779	7,708	1,071	4.0	3.8	6.6
Drunkenness	30,016	28,470	1,546	13.6	14.0	9.6
Vagrancy	18,141	16,906	1,235	8.3	8.3	7.7
Gambling	3,104	2,882	222	1.4	1.4	1.4
Suspicion	27,170	24,886	2,284	12.4	12.3	14.2
Not stated	2,714	2,508	206	1.2	1.2	1.3
All other offenses	14,300	13,534	766	6.5	6.7	4.8
Total	219,868	203,776	16,092	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Examination of the ages of persons arrested reveals a rapid increase from age 15 to 19, the figures being as follows:

Age:	*Number arrested*
15	1,270
16	3,850
17	5,905
18	8,671
19	9,249

For ages from 20 to 24, the number arrested for a single age group varies from 8,254 to 9,983. The age groups in which arrests occurred most frequently were as follows:

Age:	*Number arrested*
21	9,983
22	9,861
23	9,530
19	9,249

It will be observed that there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. This is contrary to the figures for 1932–35 during which period 19-year-olds outnumbered those of other ages.

It may be of some significance, however, that the shift in the frequency of arrests to ages 21–23 was evidenced in the figures for the last half of 1935.

The compilation disclosed that 38,513 (17.5 percent) of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old; 38,132 (17.3 percent) were between the ages of 21 and 24; making a total of 76,645 (34.9 percent)

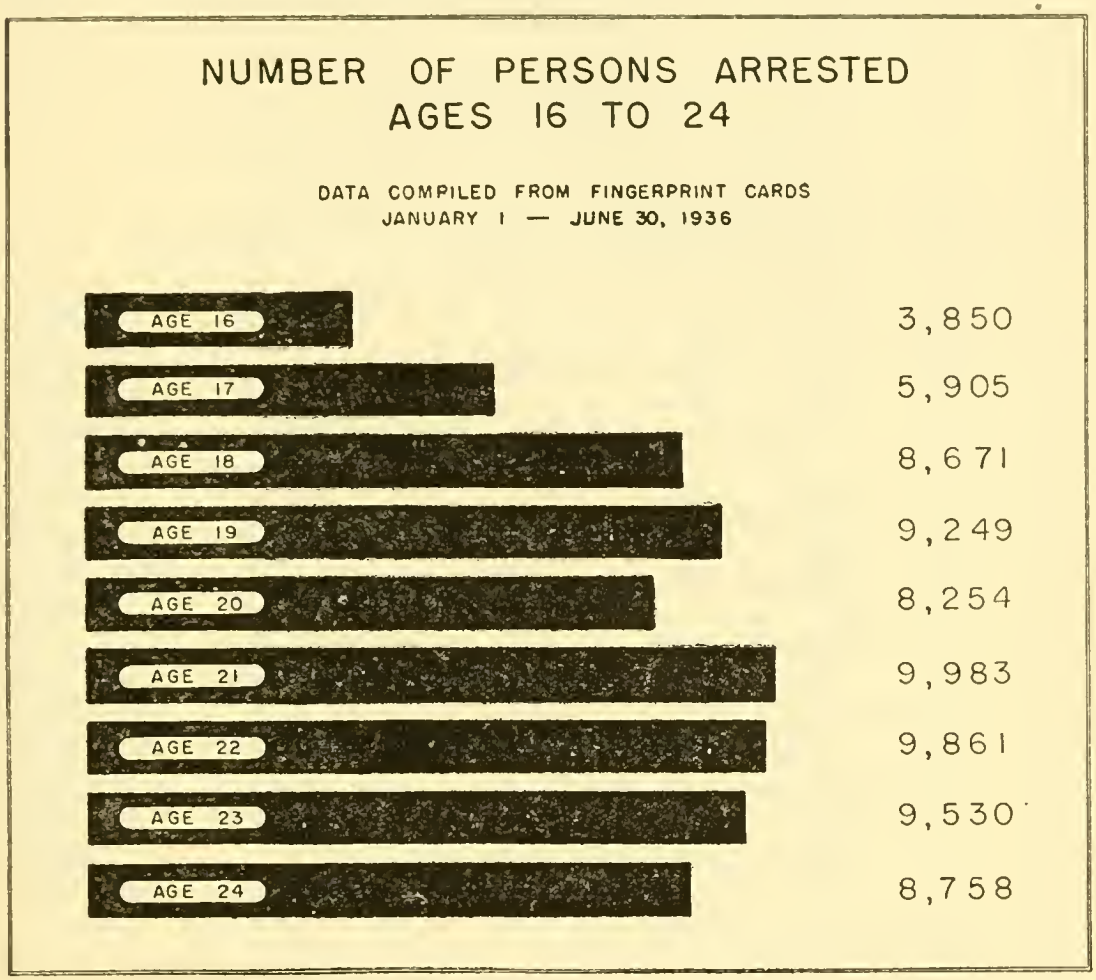

FIGURE 9.

less than 25 years old. In addition, there were 38,556 (17.5 percent) arrests of persons between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 115,201 (52.4 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received in the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

TABLE 43.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	5	5	16	22	37	61	94	67	115	152	131	137	642	461	394	251	159	250	2,999
Robbery	14	25	40	153	273	412	437	448	523	508	451	391	1,449	757	441	220	98	78	6,718
Assault	22	15	25	108	165	291	406	412	485	537	595	538	2,566	1,997	1,750	1,164	787	1,113	12,976
Burglary—breaking or entering	19	304	270	928	1,167	1,258	1,135	907	891	818	742	637	2,601	1,489	1,033	623	320	421	15,563
Larceny—theft	40	401	315	920	1,328	1,552	1,504	1,266	1,358	1,274	1,216	1,070	4,507	3,327	2,855	1,775	1,127	1,499	27,334
Auto theft	4	46	100	351	496	615	542	395	409	340	262	220	722	393	231	93	40	20	5,279
Embezzlement and fraud	10	3	8	14	47	107	158	158	236	219	229	259	1,218	1,130	1,084	735	548	689	6,852
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	6	4	30	44	63	62	64	64	57	82	65	326	227	216	141	108	171	1,731
Forgery and counterfeiting	5	12	13	39	52	110	122	124	130	135	124	118	568	467	413	287	196	216	3,131
Rape	3	3	8	44	73	126	151	170	149	129	147	97	427	247	193	134	92	176	2,369
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	2	2	4	19	45	63	83	126	179	166	168	629	396	279	172	74	95	2,504
Other sex offenses	4	4	8	48	64	93	116	98	129	128	120	121	495	384	332	261	202	397	3,004
Narcotic drug laws	1			4	11	26	31	39	61	58	75	74	354	373	343	234	153	197	2,034
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	9	7	13	36	65	111	126	120	133	120	151	112	582	371	356	230	131	189	2,862
Offenses against family and children	1				3	17	38	50	53	83	88	119	531	479	483	384	215	197	2,741
Liquor laws	7	4	7	31	49	82	95	112	142	147	169	186	876	760	786	559	454	716	5,182
Driving while intoxicated	23	1	2	6	22	66	96	133	249	244	286	276	1,671	1,443	1,439	1,016	731	901	8,605
Road and driving laws	1		1	7	21	53	67	75	109	91	88	86	299	162	146	74	62	45	1,387
Parking violations								1				1	1		2				5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	1	1	14	44	108	142	103	141	130	159	121	474	320	239	159	89	120	2,368
Disorderly conduct	13	15	24	86	171	278	321	307	444	450	383	374	1,582	1,231	1,066	689	512	833	8,779
Drunkenness	48	7	13	54	127	346	453	471	694	823	834	766	4,182	4,456	4,877	3,739	3,076	5,050	30,016
Vagrancy	34	65	32	181	393	637	794	657	990	986	873	792	3,125	2,352	2,054	1,287	1,051	1,838	18,141
Gambling	2	5	3	12	29	68	71	68	98	102	95	118	564	483	505	344	215	322	3,104
Suspicion	142	172	179	404	654	1,264	1,317	1,128	1,392	1,367	1,300	1,221	5,165	3,682	3,102	1,776	1,232	1,673	27,170
Not stated	3	41	19	24	51	84	97	100	124	110	128	106	535	413	372	209	135	163	2,714
All other offenses	17	170	167	330	500	798	811	698	738	674	636	585	2,465	1,753	1,463	920	661	914	14,300
Total	433	1,314	1,270	3,850	5,905	8,671	9,249	8,254	9,983	9,861	9,530	8,758	38,556	29,553	26,454	17,476	12,468	18,283	219,868

Youths were most frequently charged with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. For all crimes 76,645 persons under 25 were arrested, thus constituting 34.9 percent of the total of 219,868 arrest records examined. However, youths under 25 numbered 54.5 percent of those charged with robbery; 58.2 percent of those charged with burglary, 44.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 71.5 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 44.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	2,999	302	837	10.1	27.9
Robbery	6,718	1,788	3,661	26.6	54.5
Assault	12,976	1,422	3,577	11.0	27.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	15,563	5,969	9,057	38.4	58.2
Larceny—theft	27,334	7,286	12,204	26.7	44.6
Auto theft	5,279	2,545	3,776	48.2	71.5
Embezzlement and fraud	6,852	495	1,438	7.2	21.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,731	273	541	15.8	31.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,131	472	979	15.1	31.3
Rape	2,369	575	1,097	24.3	46.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,504	218	857	8.7	34.2
Other sex offenses	3,004	431	929	14.3	30.9
Narcotic drug laws	2,034	111	379	5.5	18.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,862	478	994	16.7	34.7
Offenses against family and children	2,741	108	451	3.9	16.5
Liquor laws	5,182	380	1,021	7.3	19.8
Driving while intoxicated	8,605	326	1,381	3.8	16.0
Road and driving laws	1,387	224	598	16.1	43.1
Parking violations	5	1	2	20.0	20.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,368	413	964	17.4	40.7
Disorderly conduct	8,779	1,202	2,853	13.7	32.5
Drunkenness	30,016	1,471	4,588	4.9	15.3
Vagrancy	18,141	2,759	6,400	15.2	35.3
Gambling	3,104	256	669	8.2	21.6
Suspicion	27,170	5,118	10,398	18.8	38.3
Not stated	2,714	416	884	15.3	32.6
All other offenses	14,300	3,474	6,107	24.3	42.7
Total	219,868	38,513	76,645	17.5	34.9

During the first 6 months of 1936, 40 percent (88,045) of the persons arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 4,668 records bearing notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned, although the fingerprints had not previously been filed in the Bureau. This makes a total of 92,713 records containing information regarding the prior criminal activities of the persons arrested. The records disclosed that 66,857 (72.1 percent) had previously been convicted of one or more offenses. This number constitutes 30.4 percent of 219,868 arrest records examined.

Many of the persons have been previously convicted of major violations, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	656
Robbery	3,060
Assault	3,669
Burglary	8,539
Larceny (and related offenses)	17,381
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,128
Rape	442
Narcotic drug laws	1,450
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	914
Driving while intoxicated	1,125
Total	39,364

It is of interest to note that 286 of the persons whose records show convictions for criminal homicide were charged during the first 6 months of 1936 with the following violations:

Criminal homicide	18
Robbery	19
Assault	70
Burglary	35
Larceny (and related offenses)	102
Forgery and counterfeiting	6
Rape	5
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	21
Driving while intoxicated	10
Total	286

As heretofore indicated the records showed that 66,857 of the persons arrested had been previously convicted. The records of those persons showed 192,345 prior convictions, an average of almost three per individual; 87,122 of the convictions were for major violations, and 105,223 for less serious infractions of the criminal laws.

TABLE 45.—*Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide	2,999	746
Robbery	6,718	3,299
Assault	12,976	4,363
Burglary—breaking or entering	15,563	6,299
Larceny—theft	27,334	10,794
Auto theft	5,279	2,005
Embezzlement and fraud	6,852	2,996
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,731	513
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,131	1,465
Rape	2,369	616
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,504	1,014
Other sex offenses	3,004	797
Narcotic drug laws	2,034	1,308
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,862	938
Offenses against family and children	2,741	782
Liquor laws	5,182	1,602
Driving while intoxicated	8,605	2,006
Road and driving laws	1,387	368
Parking violations	5	1
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	2,368	748
Disorderly conduct	8,779	3,352
Drunkenness	30,016	13,357
Vagrancy	18,141	9,696
Gambling	3,104	779
Suspicion	27,170	11,508
Not stated	2,714	1,137
All other offenses	14,300	5,556
Total	219,868	88,045

TABLE 46.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	64.3	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	32.8
Vagrancy	53.4	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	31.6
Robbery	49.1	Liquor laws	30.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	46.8	Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29.6
Drunkenness	44.5	Offenses against family and children	28.5
Embezzlement and fraud	43.7	Other sex offenses	26.5
Suspicion	42.4	Road and driving laws	26.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	40.5	Rape	26.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	40.5	Gambling	25.1
Larceny—theft	39.5	Criminal homicide	24.9
All other offenses	38.9	Driving while intoxicated	23.3
Disorderly conduct	38.2	Parking violations [1]	20.0
Auto theft	38.0		
Assault	33.6		

[1] Only 5 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 47.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	[Most serious offense of which previously convicted]													
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	18	36	46	66	80	16	6	4	8	6	6	-------	13	15
Robbery	19	350	132	407	504	147	33	25	47	13	31	23	32	45
Assault	70	184	557	334	498	89	50	15	51	42	36	39	43	89
Burglary—breaking or entering	35	245	194	1,632	1,156	216	74	32	133	24	15	30	33	68
Larceny—theft	69	368	356	1,253	2,866	303	226	64	264	49	86	73	200	82
Auto theft	6	73	52	230	368	217	34	14	46	9	6	10	6	14
Embezzlement and fraud	25	68	51	135	379	66	419	8	247	11	15	21	20	14
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	17	22	61	102	18	7	5	10	2	5	4	5	6
Forgery and counterfeiting	6	47	21	91	187	47	150	5	287	9	7	6	7	6
Rape	5	22	53	48	77	20	8	4	6	27	3	9	2	13
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	21	36	17	64	11	10	-------	12	6	219	22	29	8
Other sex offenses	9	16	27	59	93	15	11	3	9	8	33	71	6	10
Narcotic drug laws	3	27	22	86	124	5	17	3	26	5	27	10	510	10
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	21	43	70	124	127	21	11	6	15	8	9	10	8	33
Offenses against family and children	1	8	55	37	65	7	13	-------	9	5	9	11	3	5
Liquor laws	11	30	79	58	114	29	17	11	21	5	17	9	14	25
Driving while intoxicated	10	36	49	93	146	36	40	6	31	10	9	16	14	13
Road and driving laws	1	12	13	18	51	8	5	2	4	2	2	1	-------	3
Parking violations	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2	18	43	42	104	33	11	2	13	7	2	3	2	4
Disorderly conduct	25	91	186	227	398	63	45	10	63	27	48	35	36	41
Drunkenness	77	262	575	702	1,349	166	189	29	183	36	77	126	89	106
Vagrancy	44	295	292	854	1,303	197	175	36	182	30	93	74	128	84
Gambling	7	21	29	33	54	13	8	4	12	-------	4	5	9	16
Suspicion	109	500	390	1,196	1,669	314	287	56	297	57	116	76	184	119
Not stated	14	53	35	126	165	49	41	3	49	5	12	6	13	13
All other offenses	62	217	284	610	718	171	89	19	103	39	32	50	44	72
Total	656	3,060	3,669	8,539	12,762	2,277	1,976	366	2,128	442	919	740	1,450	914

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	4	50	15	4		10	33	34	13	8	3	4	32	530
Robbery	12	84	21	13		22	102	82	113	19	20	13	112	2,421
Assault	30	169	39	17		55	254	225	105	51	14	10	163	3,229
Burglary—breaking or entering	24	139	30	14		42	143	214	188	24	24	25	256	5,010
Larceny—theft	49	262	92	23		65	268	505	437	54	33	41	399	8,487
Auto theft	5	41	24	5		24	46	56	41	7	6	14	95	1,449
Embezzlement and fraud	16	73	28	10		17	47	88	134	13	11	3	100	2,019
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3	33	4	3		2	15	16	12	4	2	2	26	388
Forgery and counterfeiting	14	25	14	1		2	19	42	20	3	3	5	52	1,076
Rape	7	24	6	2		5	24	17	13	7	1	3	35	441
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	25	2	2		5	57	32	67	4	6	3	18	684
Other sex offenses	8	23	7	3		6	34	54	41	6	5	2	24	583
Narcotic drug laws		19	3			1	28	21	49	13	3	1	22	1,035
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1	25	9	7		8	41	42	29	13	10	4	35	730
Offenses against family and children	86	27	11	5		8	24	49	9	9		2	34	492
Liquor laws	8	391	14	6		14	35	61	26	19	9	5	29	1,057
Driving while intoxicated	15	149	224	42		26	56	317	46	15	3	11	50	1,463
Road and driving laws	1	23	8	24		17	12	24	5	3			18	257
Parking violations														1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2	39	30	19		43	32	43	17	4	5	4	30	554
Disorderly conduct	19	80	49	14		28	361	369	185	28	11	8	129	2,576
Drunkenness	81	459	316	74		75	440	4,808	654	67	27	24	359	11,350
Vagrancy	28	183	54	13		15	297	850	1,460	53	48	13	430	7,231
Gambling	4	67	6	3		5	20	19	15	98	5	3	28	488
Suspicion	42	280	55	48		53	292	601	765	70	59	31	507	8,173
Not stated	3	47	8	6		7	26	63	33	2	5	5	52	841
All other offenses	50	156	56	24		32	175	321	242	30	23	177	496	4,292
Total	515	2,893	1,125	382		587	2,881	8,953	4,719	624	336	413	3,531	66,857

TABLE 48.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	530	623	484	1,107
Robbery	2,421	3,696	2,201	5,897
Assault	3,229	3,977	3,538	7,515
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,010	8,518	4,445	12,963
Larceny—theft	8,487	16,011	12,116	28,127
Auto theft	1,449	2,114	1,125	3,239
Embezzlement and fraud	2,019	3,377	1,947	5,324
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	388	584	463	1,047
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,076	1,975	797	2,772
Rape	441	534	390	924
Prostitution and commercialized vice	684	893	731	1,624
Other sex offenses	583	743	697	1,440
Narcotic drug laws	1,035	2,867	1,127	3,994
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	730	1,006	648	1,654
Offenses against family and children	492	521	463	984
Liquor laws	1,057	717	1,278	1,995
Driving while intoxicated	1,463	851	1,806	2,657
Road and driving laws	257	196	262	458
Parking violations	1	2	1	3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	554	526	632	1,158
Disorderly conduct	2,576	2,636	4,799	7,435
Drunkenness	11,350	8,144	33,872	42,016
Vagrancy	7,231	8,233	14,156	22,389
Gambling	488	501	417	918
Suspicion	8,173	11,446	10,260	21,706
Not stated	841	1,273	907	2,180
All other offenses	4,292	5,158	5,661	10,819
Total	66,857	87,122	105,223	192,345

Whites were represented by 160,104 of the records examined and Negroes by 49,925. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,203; Chinese, 587; Japanese, 111; Mexican, 6,727; all others, 1,211.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 621 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 6 months of 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 212, and for foreign-born whites 99. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulations. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 49.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	1,757	1,111	21	7	2	80	21	2,999
Robbery	4,681	1,770	24	3	------	177	63	6,718
Assault	7,101	5,232	83	13	10	402	135	12,976
Burglary—breaking or entering	11,333	3,728	50	5	------	375	72	15,563
Larceny—theft	18,744	7,593	109	9	7	782	90	27,334
Auto theft	4,467	643	24	1	1	130	13	5,279
Embezzlement and fraud	5,921	732	26	4	3	143	23	6,852
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,237	451	8	3	1	25	6	1,731
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,767	301	17	3	3	29	11	3,131
Rape	1,712	489	20	8	2	105	33	2,369
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,827	614	15	1	1	36	10	2,504
Other sex offenses	2,423	495	11	2	1	54	18	3,004
Narcotic drug laws	1,152	271	5	405	4	142	55	2,034
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,565	1,134	3	12	4	98	46	2,862
Offenses against family and children	2,301	351	11	1	------	68	6	2,741
Liquor laws	3,093	2,013	17	2	------	54	3	5,182
Driving while intoxicated	7,438	518	74	1	22	521	31	8,605
Road and driving laws	1,002	301	8	1	1	59	15	1,387
Parking violations	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,716	525	11	------	4	100	12	2,368
Disorderly conduct	5,999	2,327	64	------	5	336	48	8,779
Drunkenness	24,352	3,859	331	5	19	1,387	63	30,016
Vagrancy	13,804	3,423	85	20	5	654	150	18,141
Gambling	1,597	1,373	1	67	9	20	37	3,104
Suspicion	19,332	7,007	103	11	2	570	145	27,170
Not stated	2,106	496	20	------	------	77	15	2,714
All other offenses	10,671	3,166	62	3	5	303	90	14,300
Total	160,104	49,925	1,203	587	111	6,727	1,211	219,868

TABLE 50.—*Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936, rate per 100,000 of population*

[Excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	2.2	1.8	13.8
Robbery	6.4	1.8	22.0
Assault	8.5	10.1	65.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	16.0	3.6	46.4
Larceny—theft	26.1	9.6	94.4
Auto theft	6.4	.8	8.0
Embezzlement and fraud	7.6	3.6	9.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1.5	2.0	5.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	3.8	1.4	3.7
Rape	2.2	1.5	6.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2.6	1.0	7.6
Other sex offenses	2.9	2.6	6.2
Narcotic drug laws	1.6	.4	3.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2.0	1.8	14.1
Offenses against family and children	2.9	2.5	4.4
Liquor laws	3.7	4.7	25.0
Driving while intoxicated	9.6	4.0	6.4
Road and driving laws	1.4	.4	3.7
Parking violations	[1]	------	[1]
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2.3	1.0	6.5
Disorderly conduct	8.1	4.6	28.9
Drunkenness	31.5	15.0	48.0
Vagrancy	17.4	6.3	42.6
Gambling	1.9	1.8	17.1
Suspicion	25.6	8.8	87.1
Not stated	2.9	1.2	6.2
All other offenses	14.6	7.1	39.4
Total	211.9	99.3	620.9

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 per hundred thousand.

TABLE 51.—*Number of native whites, number of foreign-born whites and number of Negroes arrested and fingerprinted by age groups, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Number of arrests per 100,000 of the general population of the United States		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15	847	7	341	42.8	18.2	141.8
16	2,611	43	1,016	129.2	84.2	394.2
17	4,050	62	1,485	207.8	95.0	606.2
18	5,767	85	2,070	293.1	106.1	769.1
19	6,257	91	2,121	334.8	101.4	890.2
20	5,541	102	1,913	305.1	95.4	739.9
21	6,577	119	2,207	359.2	102.1	966.7
22	6,258	161	2,388	351.2	124.8	957.5
23	6,076	173	2,398	355.1	120.0	1,022.6
24	5,488	188	2,284	329.7	113.6	982.5
25–29	23,773	1,052	10,097	314.8	103.0	942.1
30–34	18,413	1,296	6,973	268.3	103.9	806.6
35–39	15,810	1,877	6,207	241.3	115.0	696.7
40–44	10,380	2,211	3,325	188.6	130.5	483.7
45–49	7,134	2,050	2,087	149.9	131.0	331.2
50 and over	10,529	3,449	2,427	72.7	70.2	169.9
Total	135,511	12,966	49,339	210.8	99.3	614.6

TABLE 52.—*Percentage distribution of arrests, by age, Jan. 1–June 30, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Percent		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15 and under 21	25,073	390	8,946	18.5	3.0	18.1
21–24	24,399	641	9,277	18.0	4.9	18.8
25–29	23,773	1,052	10,097	17.5	8.1	20.5
30–34	18,413	1,296	6,973	13.6	10.0	14.1
35–39	15,810	1,877	6,207	11.7	14.5	12.6
40–44	10,380	2,211	3,325	7.7	17.1	6.8
45–49	7,134	2,050	2,087	5.3	15.8	4.2
50 and over	10,529	3,449	2,427	7.7	26.6	4.9
Total	135,511	12,966	49,339	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the end of June 1936 there were 6,094,916 fingerprint records and 7,205,485 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 6 months of 1936, more than 55 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 2,881 were identified through fingerprint records during this same period, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.

As of June 30, 1936, there were 9,904 police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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(II)

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which

death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft.)*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 9 months of 1936. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 9 months of 1932–36:

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1932	1,546	52,802,362	1935	2,050	64,012,959
1933	1,638	62,041,342	1936	2,271	65,319,548
1934	1,727	62,391,056			

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first 9 months of 1936 there was an increase of 221 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, the population represented for those cities being 1,306,589.

In addition to the 2,271 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1936, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,055 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 10 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,336 agencies contributing crime reports during 1936.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	886	89.4	60,281,688	58,291,329	96.7
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	99	95.2	6,980,407	6,645,870	95.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	175	91.6	6,638,541	6,087,577	91.7
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	594	518	87.2	9,116,925	8,012,070	87.9

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,385 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 7,028,219. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Table 53 shows the number of offenses reported for the first 9 months of the calendar year 1936 by the police departments of 1,618 cities with a total population of 58,820,588. The figures are also shown for the cities divided into six groups according to size. Police administrators and others can thus compare their local crime rates with the national averages for cities of the same approximate population.

The compilation discloses that cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants generally have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. In fact, with a few exceptions, the crime rates for all six groups vary directly with the size of the cities.

More than half of the offenses reported were larcenies. Offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) accounted for 95 percent of the crimes included in the tabulation. The remaining 5 percent consisted of murders, negligent manslaughter, rapes, and aggravated assaults. A percentage distribution of the offenses included in table 53 is shown herewith:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	977.8	100.0	Robbery	39.4	4.0
			Aggravated assault	34.0	3.5
Larceny	510.7	52.2	Rape	6.0	.6
Burglary	228.2	23.3	Murder	4.5	.5
Auto theft	151.6	15.5	Manslaughter	3.5	.4

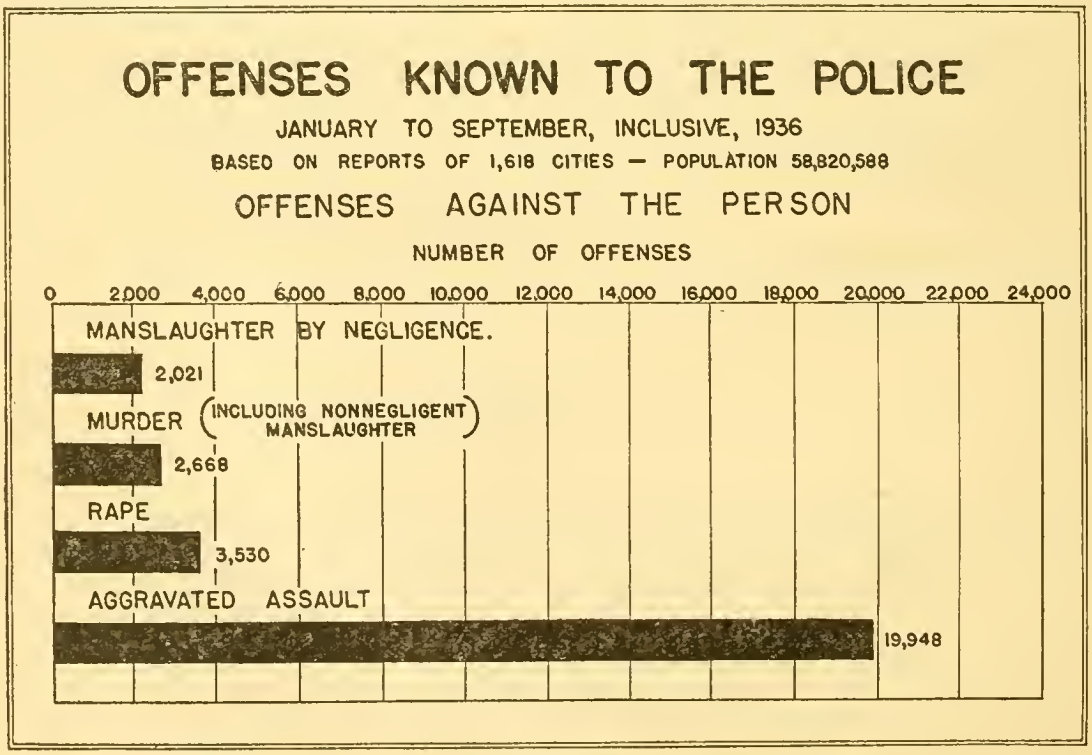

FIGURE 10.

Most of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants made a distinction in their reports between the number of larcenies in which the value of property stolen was more than $50 and the cases in which the property was valued at less than $50. A separate compilation of the information yields the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
32 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,322,200:		
Number of offenses known	13,986	88,204
Rate per 100,000	68.8	434.0
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,215,612:		
Number of offenses known	4,943	39,425
Rate per 100,000	68.5	546.4

Of the 146,558 larcenies classified according to the value of the property stolen, 18,929 (12.9 percent) were cases in which the value of property exceeded $50.

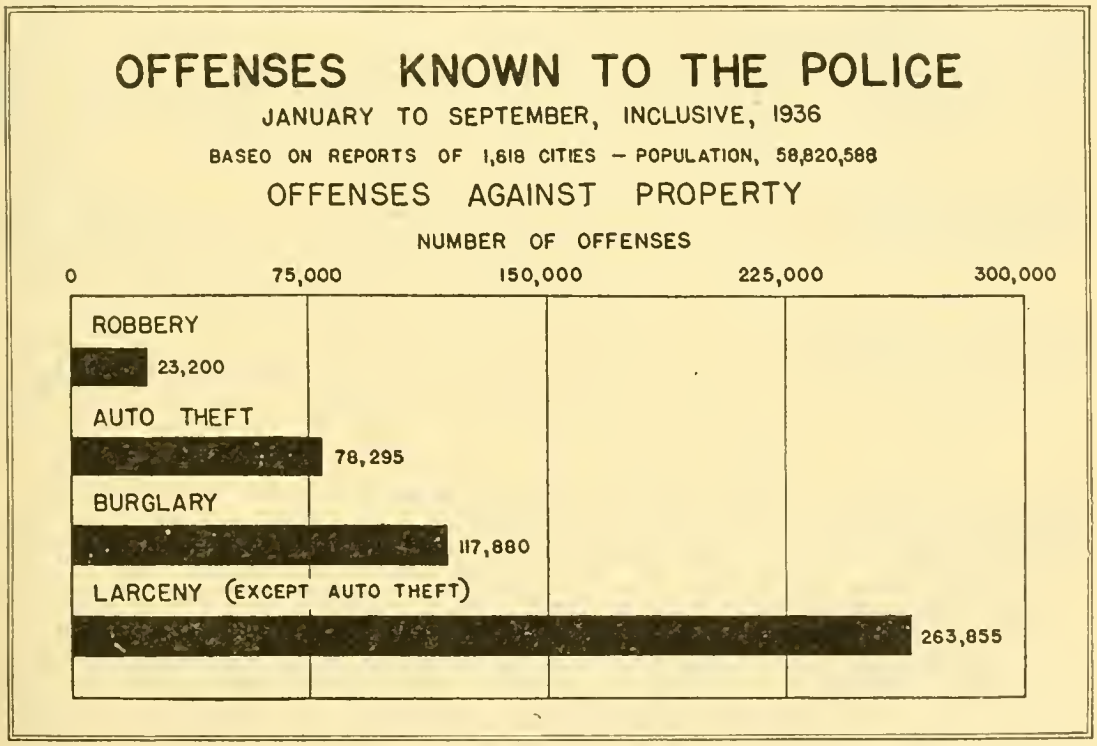

FIGURE 11.

TABLE 53.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1936; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,963,000:								
Number of offenses known	1,468	[1] 1,326	2,076	14,688	10,013	[2] 53,937	[2] 114,709	[2] 39,567
Rate per 100,000	5.1	4.9	7.2	50.7	34.6	247.3	526.0	181.4
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,602,712:								
Number of offenses known	362	230	395	2,871	3,744	22,014	46,790	13,723
Rate per 100,000	4.8	3.0	5.2	37.8	49.2	289.6	615.4	180.5
GROUP III								
88 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,952,309:								
Number of offenses known	279	141	266	2,194	[3] 1,980	13,495	34,670	9,400
Rate per 100,000	4.7	2.4	4.5	36.9	33.7	226.7	582.5	157.9
GROUP IV								
144 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,997,810:								
Number of offenses known	165	111	250	1,237	1,580	11,161	26,520	6,302
Rate per 100,000	3.3	2.2	5.0	24.8	31.6	223.3	530.6	126.1
GROUP V								
423 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,572,199:								
Number of offenses known	229	122	329	1,392	1,767	10,676	27,441	6,190
Rate per 100,000	3.5	1.9	5.0	21.2	26.9	162.4	417.5	94.2
GROUP VI								
873 cities under 10,000; total population, 4,732,558:								
Number of offenses known	165	91	214	818	864	6,597	13,725	3,113
Rate per 100,000	3.5	1.9	4.5	17.3	18.3	139.4	290.0	65.8
Total 1,618 cities; total population, 58,820,588:								
Number of offenses known	2,668	[4] 2,021	3,530	23,200	[5] 19,948	[6] 117,880	[6] 263,855	[6] 78,295
Rate per 100,000	4.5	3.5	6.0	39.4	34.0	228.2	510.7	151.5

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,234,800.

[2] The number of offenses and rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,808,700.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 87 cities with a total population of 5,873,609.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,616 cities with a total population of 57,092,388.

[5] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,617 cities with a total population of 58,741,888.

[6] The number of offenses and rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,617 cities with a total population of 51,666,288.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1936.

Monthly variations in the number of offenses committed are shown in table 54. In most instances the fluctuations are similar to those which have been evidenced in prior years. Murder and aggravated assault were most frequently committed in the third quarter of the year. On the other hand, robbery reached its lowest point in the third quarter, and burglary was lower in the second and third periods than in the first quarter. Larceny and auto theft, however, reached high points in the third quarter of the year.

TABLE 54.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 90 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1936*

[Total population, 36,565,712, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	6.0	[1] 5.0	6.9	82.7	39.2	[2] 313.4	[2] 594.1	[2] 193.1
February	5.7	3.9	7.7	80.4	41.7	292.1	556.3	182.4
March	6.5	6.0	8.2	71.4	49.2	319.6	603.5	206.9
April	5.6	6.0	8.8	64.8	43.8	292.4	601.6	206.0
May	6.1	6.4	9.4	55.0	52.5	253.4	571.9	186.7
June	7.7	6.0	11.1	53.5	57.2	239.4	575.6	179.3
July	7.5	5.8	10.0	50.3	54.6	237.9	562.9	182.2
August	8.1	5.7	9.8	56.6	57.7	263.9	596.8	204.8
September	6.9	6.1	9.4	62.6	55.6	283.1	642.7	208.6
January to March	6.1	5.0	7.6	78.1	43.4	308.7	585.2	194.4
April to June	6.5	6.1	9.7	57.7	51.2	261.6	582.9	190.6
July to September	7.5	5.9	9.7	56.5	56.0	261.4	600.3	198.4
January to September	6.7	5.7	9.0	64.1	50.2	277.2	589.4	194.5

[1] Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 88 cities with a total population of 34,837,512.

[2] Daily averages for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 89 cities with a total population of 29,411,412.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–36.

In order to make available data concerning the variation in the amount of crime from year to year, there are presented in table 55 figures showing the number of major offenses reported during the first 9 months of each of the years 1931–36 to the police departments of 69 cities each with over 100,000 inhabitants. The combined population of those cities in 1930 was 18,714,176. The latest available figures (estimated as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census) indicate that the population of those cities has increased to 19,237,302.

The compilation shows marked and uninterrupted decreases in the number of robberies and auto thefts. Robberies decreased from 14,716 in 1931 to 8,325 in 1936, a drop of 43.4 percent. Similarly, auto thefts decreased from 64,738 in 1931 to 34,859 in 1936, a reduction amounting to 46.2 percent. The table shows that burglaries have decreased 22.5 percent from the peak reached in 1933.

Larcenies reached a high point in 1935, there being 123,321 such cases reported in the cities represented, but in 1936 larcenies dropped to 112,602.

Variations in the number of aggravated assaults have been rather irregular. In 1936 the number of such crimes exceeded the annual number for all other years covered by the table except 1933.

Offenses of rape showed a marked increase in 1935 and the number for 1936 is almost as large.

It will be noted the compilation shows a substantial decrease in the number of homicides during 1935 and 1936 as compared with prior years. In connection with the decrease in the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (willful felonious homicides) it is suggested that the decrease may be partially attributable to the fact that during 1935 it was ascertained that many police departments had been including as felonious homicides cases which were excusable in nature, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer. Such cases were subsequently excluded, together with instances of killing in self-defense by private individuals, in order that the published figures might represent felonious homicides.

The cases listed under the heading of "manslaughter by negligence" consist largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figures for 1935 and 1936 are considerably lower than for the four preceding years. This is probably due largely to the fact that in 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities. During 1934 considerable stress was placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence. The exclusion of many cases of deaths resulting from automobile accidents in which it was not thought that there was present a degree of negligence sufficient to warrant prosecution has undoubtedly played a large part in bringing about the reduced figures for 1935 and 1936.

TABLE 55.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 69 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1931–36*

[Total population 19,237,302, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,158	1,026	914	14,716	7,779	51,784	113,352	64,738
1932	1,198	786	947	14,011	7,044	56,831	116,845	54,793
1933	1,262	882	985	13,564	8,725	58,018	122,926	52,013
1934	1,144	616	970	11,184	7,934	54,849	120,629	48,336
1935	1,017	581	1,219	9,546	7,520	52,153	123,321	41,995
1936	979	587	1,169	8,325	7,991	44,992	112,602	34,859
Daily average:								
1931	4.2	3.8	3.3	53.9	28.5	189.7	415.2	237.1
1932	4.4	2.9	3.5	51.1	25.7	207.4	426.4	200.0
1933	4.6	3.2	3.6	49.7	32.0	212.5	450.3	190.5
1934	4.2	2.3	3.6	41.0	29.1	200.9	441.9	177.1
1935	3.7	2.1	4.5	35.0	27.5	191.0	451.7	153.8
1936	3.6	2.1	4.3	30.4	29.2	164.2	411.0	127.2

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 56 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 53 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only two or three police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available from all urban communities in the State.

In table 57 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

TABLE 56.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 155 cities; total population, 5,365,913	2	12	10	23	54	54	155
Middle Atlantic: 429 cities; total population, 18,091,192	6	10	22	25	121	245	429
East North Central: 406 cities; total population, 15,665,345	9	10	24	47	97	219	406
West North Central: 195 cities; total population, 4,387,506	3	5	7	8	49	123	195
South Atlantic:[1] 100 cities; total population, 4,101,100	3	6	9	14	24	44	100
East South Central: 42 cities; total population, 1,687,374	3	2	2	3	16	16	42
West South Central: 89 cities; total population, 3,105,876	3	5	6	8	15	52	89
Mountain: 62 cities; total population, 1,109,581	1	1	2	5	12	41	62
Pacific: 140 cities; total population, 5,306,701	5	4	6	11	35	79	140
New England:							
Maine			1	1	5	5	12
New Hampshire			1	1	4	6	12
Vermont					2	6	8
Massachusetts	1	8	5	11	33	30	88
Rhode Island	1		2	4	4	3	14
Connecticut		4	1	6	6	4	21
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	5	10	42	86	150
New Jersey	1	3	6	9	28	52	99
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	6	51	107	180
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	15	29	64	120
Indiana	1	4	2	7	11	24	49
Illinois	1	1	7	12	26	52	99
Michigan	1	2	8	5	19	55	90
Wisconsin	1		3	8	12	24	48
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			11	53	67
Iowa		1	3	3	5	16	28
Missouri	1		2	2	9	17	31
North Dakota				1	2	5	8
South Dakota				1	5	3	9
Nebraska		1	1		6	10	18
Kansas		2	1	1	11	19	34
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	1	7
Virginia		2	1	4	4	8	19
West Virginia			3	1	2	9	15
North Carolina			2	2	7	8	19
South Carolina			1	1		1	3
Georgia	1		2	1	4	4	12
Florida		3		3	4	10	20
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	2	4	5	13
Tennessee	1	2			3	6	12
Alabama	1			1	3	5	10
Mississippi			1		6		7
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	1	6	9
Louisiana	1		1	2	2	4	10
Oklahoma		2		2	4	24	32
Texas	2	3	4	3	8	18	38
Mountain:							
Montana				1	1	7	9
Idaho					2	6	8
Wyoming					2	3	5
Colorado	1		1	1	5	8	16
New Mexico				1	1	1	3
Arizona			1	1		6	8
Utah		1		1		9	11
Nevada					1	1	2
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	8	5	18
Oregon	1			1	4	6	12
California	3	2	6	8	23	68	110

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 57.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	0.7	4.1	10.4	8.0	175.1	327.7	128.9
Middle Atlantic[1]	3.0	6.6	19.8	26.3	126.9	237.0	101.0
East North Central	3.6	6.2	60.7	27.2	212.7	495.3	121.3
West North Central	2.8	3.7	37.4	15.6	213.7	571.9	153.6
South Atlantic[2 3]	13.0	6.8	63.1	149.9	357.3	809.5	213.8
East South Central	15.5	4.0	77.0	113.4	360.0	598.1	172.9
West South Central	12.5	5.1	46.8	67.9	318.1	859.0	159.7
Mountain	6.6	7.2	37.8	15.8	276.5	724.6	228.1
Pacific	2.6	7.7	40.6	20.6	343.4	744.9	290.4
New England:							
Maine	.5	3.8	13.1	8.4	206.0	333.6	199.9
New Hampshire	0	5.2	3.1	8.3	131.9	207.5	30.8
Vermont	1.5	7.4	4.4	0	70.8	98.8	44.3
Massachusetts	.8	4.9	11.2	7.7	176.3	314.5	141.8
Rhode Island	.3	.3	6.3	6.2	124.1	327.4	54.3
Connecticut	.8	3.2	11.4	10.3	211.6	411.8	140.7
Middle Atlantic:							
New York[4]	3.1	7.2	11.4	23.5	118.3	295.4	86.4
New Jersey	2.5	5.8	23.6	41.6	194.4	348.8	114.1
Pennsylvania	3.1	5.7	34.8	25.3	104.0	153.4	104.7
East North Central:							
Ohio	4.7	4.4	55.2	28.8	236.5	609.7	147.1
Indiana	4.9	5.5	44.0	33.5	228.3	545.9	176.8
Illinois	4.0	4.5	96.2	29.2	254.0	310.8	86.5
Michigan	2.1	12.8	41.6	28.7	161.1	657.5	138.2
Wisconsin	1.0	3.3	8.6	5.0	92.2	393.7	73.9
West North Central:							
Minnesota	1.0	3.4	35.5	10.1	229.8	341.1	190.5
Iowa	1.2	3.1	38.5	9.5	231.8	554.9	149.6
Missouri	5.6	4.1	40.8	27.0	196.3	812.0	126.5
North Dakota	2.3	2.3	25.1	6.8	213.4	394.8	90.1
South Dakota	1.8	16.2	27.9	2.7	149.3	465.1	184.4
Nebraska	3.4	1.1	28.9	11.2	104.3	344.5	197.2
Kansas	2.4	3.6	42.8	15.5	293.0	793.5	109.6
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	5.0	.8	12.6	35.2	168.3	435.4	159.1
Maryland	5.4	7.2	44.3	7.0	187.7	325.7	177.3
Virginia	13.8	10.0	55.0	197.8	386.2	1,128.1	202.6
West Virginia	7.2	5.7	30.7	67.8	223.1	585.4	127.8
North Carolina[5]	23.0	6.9	47.9	368.0	364.6	640.4	171.9
South Carolina	12.0	0	36.1	14.0	139.3	1,326.1	72.2
Georgia	22.1	6.6	91.7	97.4	507.2	1,041.5	234.7
Florida	17.0	2.7	65.7	160.3	590.4	1,045.8	208.7
East South Central:							
Kentucky	12.3	4.5	88.2	123.2	448.4	754.6	194.1
Tennessee	17.5	4.4	93.9	151.5	298.2	407.5	198.8
Alabama	19.7	3.1	52.7	51.7	374.7	689.9	123.5
Mississippi	7.3	2.9	22.8	73.5	241.0	573.8	107.3
West South Central:							
Arkansas	7.4	3.1	53.9	89.8	322.0	784.0	84.2
Louisiana	13.5	3.3	31.8	91.0	184.1	363.6	114 6
Oklahoma	7.9	5.0	61.2	36.9	330.5	835.1	88.4
Texas	14.2	6.0	46.7	68.1	367.0	1,074.2	211.9
Mountain:							
Montana	2.5	3.8	24.2	14.0	148.7	901.3	101.7
Idaho	2.6	7.9	25.0	10.5	248.9	642.8	179.1
Wyoming	3.3	6.6	16.5	6.6	169.7	833.8	141.7
Colorado	6.8	7.5	35.0	10.6	221.1	590.7	156.7
New Mexico	4.7	0	16.4	18.7	359.7	1,069.9	126.1
Arizona	12.8	12.8	83.7	39.9	386.6	832.2	563.6
Utah	5.0	5.5	33.8	15.5	375.7	737.7	264.7
Nevada	20.2	12.1	64.6	36.3	529.0	1,498.1	537.0
Pacific:							
Washington	2.7	1.2	33.6	16.0	463.2	774.2	259.1
Oregon	1.4	2.3	69.7	10.1	443.8	988.2	195.5
California	2.7	9.6	38.9	22.6	308.7	712.9	306.9

[1] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 428 cities with a total population of 10,936,892.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 99 cities with a total population of 3,220,400.
[4] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 49 cities.
[5] The rate for aggravated assault is based on reports of 18 cities.

Data for Individual Cities.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the third quarter of 1936 is shown in table 58. The compilation is limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are presented here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates for their cities with the average rates shown in table 53 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures of their communities for prior periods in order to determine whether there has been an increase or decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 58.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1936*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	3	11	40	35	227	62	350	70
Albany, N. Y	1	1	1	8	69	29	170	69
Atlanta, Ga	33	11	133	113	704	173	933	258
Baltimore, Md	16	17	101	14	468	166	652	538
Birmingham, Ala	21	3	54	48	449	69	584	143
Boston, Mass	4	11	37	26	240	183	490	664
Bridgeport, Conn	1	-------	3	-------	54	36	190	79
Buffalo, N. Y	3	11	26	52	170	73	441	215
Cambridge, Mass	-------	1	6	1	68	15	140	99
Camden, N. J	2	4	30	63	56	55	83	44
Canton, Ohio	3	7	30	14	170	[1]	253	59
Chattanooga, Tenn	[2]	[2]	49	[2]	163	27	406	110
Chicago, Ill	64	66	1,167	470	3,079	844	3,128	878
Cincinnati, Ohio	17	13	143	137	544	191	1,132	212
Cleveland, Ohio	28	10	243	56	681	84	2,451	536
Columbus, Ohio	5	3	82	39	442	130	829	275
Dallas, Tex	34	10	36	73	465	64	1,544	277
Dayton, Ohio	11	-------	37	54	161	32	533	98
Denver, Colo	9	5	37	10	213	80	241	169
Des Moines, Iowa	2	1	12	8	161	20	409	116
Detroit, Mich	26	120	281	314	788	217	4,433	820
Duluth, Minn	-------	-------	10	-------	59	32	187	38
Elizabeth, N. J	-------	2	12	2	67	16	102	42
El Paso, Tex	4	4	9	4	82	12	251	44
Erie, Pa	3	8	13	8	104	21	94	58
Evansville, Ind	-------	3	7	11	63	15	277	80
Fall River, Mass	-------	3	4	-------	94	10	94	32
Flint, Mich	1	16	15	42	147	48	528	102
Fort Wayne, Ind	1	1	12	4	69	23	285	94
Fort Worth, Tex	7	8	12	15	334	26	646	91
Gary, Ind	4	2	21	31	62	10	83	51
Grand Rapids, Mich	-------	6	2	7	172	24	394	72
Hartford, Conn	-------	2	3	12	200	50	298	65
Houston, Tex	20	8	59	80	343	59	771	324
Indianapolis, Ind	8	7	81	116	404	120	1,038	379
Jacksonville, Fla	5	-------	39	59	321	131	617	70
Kansas City, Kans	-------	1	38	17	204	[1]	257	65
Knoxville, Tenn	7	-------	3	23	102	33	138	102
Long Beach, Calif	1	7	29	15	226	83	404	151
Los Angeles, Calif	18	73	159	79	1,465	536	2,026	1,741
Louisville, Ky	6	9	83	146	526	139	837	242
Lowell, Mass	1	-------	-------	1	55	14	79	43
Lynn, Mass	-------	1	5	1	101	17	209	41
Memphis, Tenn	10	1	97	219	240	14	198	73
Miami, Fla	5	2	35	340	336	44	206	86
Milwaukee, Wis	3	3	6	21	130	68	894	139
Minneapolis, Minn	1	1	46	27	463	73	204	588
Nashville, Tenn	12	2	47	114	106	[1]	363	197
Newark, N. J	5	-------	48	156	225	94	690	347
New Bedford, Mass	-------	4	1	6	105	17	247	43
New Haven, Conn	1	1	6	2	182	36	276	114
New Orleans, La	24	5	19	114	171	46	184	148
New York, N. Y	98	200	264	694	551	[1]	1,718	2,075
Norfolk, Va	7	3	40	66	171	29	407	80
Oakland, Calif	1	11	51	44	327	57	683	218
Oklahoma City, Okla	5	4	25	55	160	40	627	64
Omaha, Nebr	2	-------	19	12	38	13	93	151
Paterson, N. J	1	3	16	24	97	17	58	57
Peoria, Ill	-------	3	3	16	74	12	52	65
Philadelphia, Pa	32	48	111	230	487	177	446	550
Pittsburgh, Pa	8	19	299	24	291	135	246	625
Portland, Oreg	4	2	78	12	534	171	949	207
Providence, R. I	1	1	5	7	125	10	199	77
Reading, Pa	1	-------	4	8	68	24	125	22
Richmond, Va	6	8	51	211	401	109	936	142
Rochester, N. Y	3	4	6	15	160	42	424	90
St. Louis, Mo	19	9	112	111	401	[1]	2,640	378
St. Paul, Minn	1	12	65	24	367	66	500	131
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	2	23	8	256	22	324	140
San Antonio, Tex	8	3	69	75	318	160	586	242
San Diego, Calif	5	2	15	8	41	30	168	140
San Francisco, Calif	6	5	68	55	259	[1]	1,550	801
Scranton, Pa	-------	3	3	13	63	16	95	56
Seattle, Wash	1	2	57	18	685	138	606	562
Somerville, Mass	1	-------	3	2	45	13	72	48
South Bend, Ind	-------	-------	9	2	45	12	68	48
Spokane, Wash	-------	1	29	18	169	69	423	110

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

TABLE 58.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1936*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						$50 and over	Under $50	
Springfield, Mass		1		14	111	27	303	69
Syracuse, N. Y	1	6	5	6	132	45	250	104
Tacoma, Wash	2		6		116	5	170	64
Tampa, Fla	5		5	19	73	25	123	26
Toledo, Ohio	2	9	61	39	245	103	631	378
Trenton, N. J		6	15	17	91	16	116	55
Tulsa, Okla	6	4	30	8	230	80	453	47
Utica, N. Y	1	7	1	2	29	12	123	23
Washington, D. C	19	30	178	166	590	291	1,580	732
Waterbury, Conn				1	60	8	54	62
Wichita, Kans	1	2	3	3	95	17	404	39
Wilmington, Del	4		5	11	65	37	159	64
Worcester, Mass	1	1	1	5	161	50	62	130
Yonkers, N. Y		4	1	6	56	2	76	50
Youngstown, Ohio	3		51	25	133	15	275	170

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1936.

In compiling national crime data the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 59, which is based on reports from 421 sheriffs, 86 police agencies in rural villages, and 4 State police organizations. For comparative purposes there are presented below percentage distributions of rural and urban crimes (the urban data are based on figures shown in table 53):

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	4.0	4.9
			Aggravated assault	3.5	3.8
Larceny	52.2	46.4	Rape	.6	2.3
Burglary	23.3	30.0	Murder	.5	1.3
Auto theft	15.5	10.2	Manslaughter	.4	1.1

The above comparison discloses that whereas only 5 percent of the urban crimes are offenses against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault), 8.5 percent of the rural crimes reported fall within those classes. This may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes will tend to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person because such offenses are much more generally followed by arrests than are the less serious offenses against property.

TABLE 59.—*Offenses known, January to September 1936, inclusive, as reported by 421 sheriffs, 4 State police organizations, and 86 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	382	467	803	1,349	1,740	10,668	16,498	3,613

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States.

In table 60 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and other nonresidents.

TABLE 60.—*Number of offenses known in United States possessions, January to September 1936*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population 73,325; number of offenses known	3	-------	8	-------	4	13	2	97	4
Honolulu, city and county, population 202,923; number of offenses known	4	23	11	12	36	754	83	1,300	230
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population 39,367; number of offenses known	2	1	3	5	10	62	8	178	23
Puerto Rico:									
Population 1,543,913; number of offenses known	254	89	55	38	1,403	562	94	2,614	75

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

More detailed information concerning major offenses is obtained from the police departments of cities over 100,000 in population. Usable reports containing such information were received from 42 police departments during the third quarter of 1936, and the data are presented in the following compilations.

Table 61 reveals that over one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 2,338 robberies listed, 1,528 (65.4 percent) occurred on city highways, and 635 (27.2 percent) in various types of business houses.

The table includes 11,421 burglaries, 5,957 (52.2 percent) of which were in residences. Of the total of 11,421 burglaries, 2,765 (24.2 percent) were committed during the day. However, with reference to residence burglaries alone, it is shown that 37.2 percent occurred during the daytime.

Thirteen percent of the larcenies listed were cases in which the property stolen exceeded $50 in value. The value was from $5 to $50 in 62.8 percent of the cases, and under $5 in the remaining 24.2 percent of the larcenies. The compilation also shows that 1.9 percent of the larcenies were cases of pocket-picking and that 2.2 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 61.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, July to September, inclusive, 1936; 42 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,784,831, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	171	Over $50	3,089
Statutory	154	$5 to $50	14,946
Total	325	Under $5	5,761
Robbery:		Total	23,796
Highway	1,528		
Commercial house	493		
Oil station	123	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Chain store	17	Pocket-picking	444
Residence	66	Purse-snatching	525
Bank	2	All other	22,827
Miscellaneous	109	Total	23,796
Total	2,338		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	3,742		
Committed during day	2,215		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	4,914		
Committed during day	550		
Total	11,421		

The figures presented in table 61–A show that the police departments of the 42 cities submitting the supplementary offense reports during the third quarter of 1936 reported 6,318 automobiles stolen during that period, 5,893 being recovered. The percent of recoveries of stolen automobiles for the third quarter of 1936 is 93.3.

TABLE 61–A.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, July to September, inclusive, 1936; 42 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,784,831, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	6,318
Number of automobiles recovered	5,893
Percentage recovered	93.3

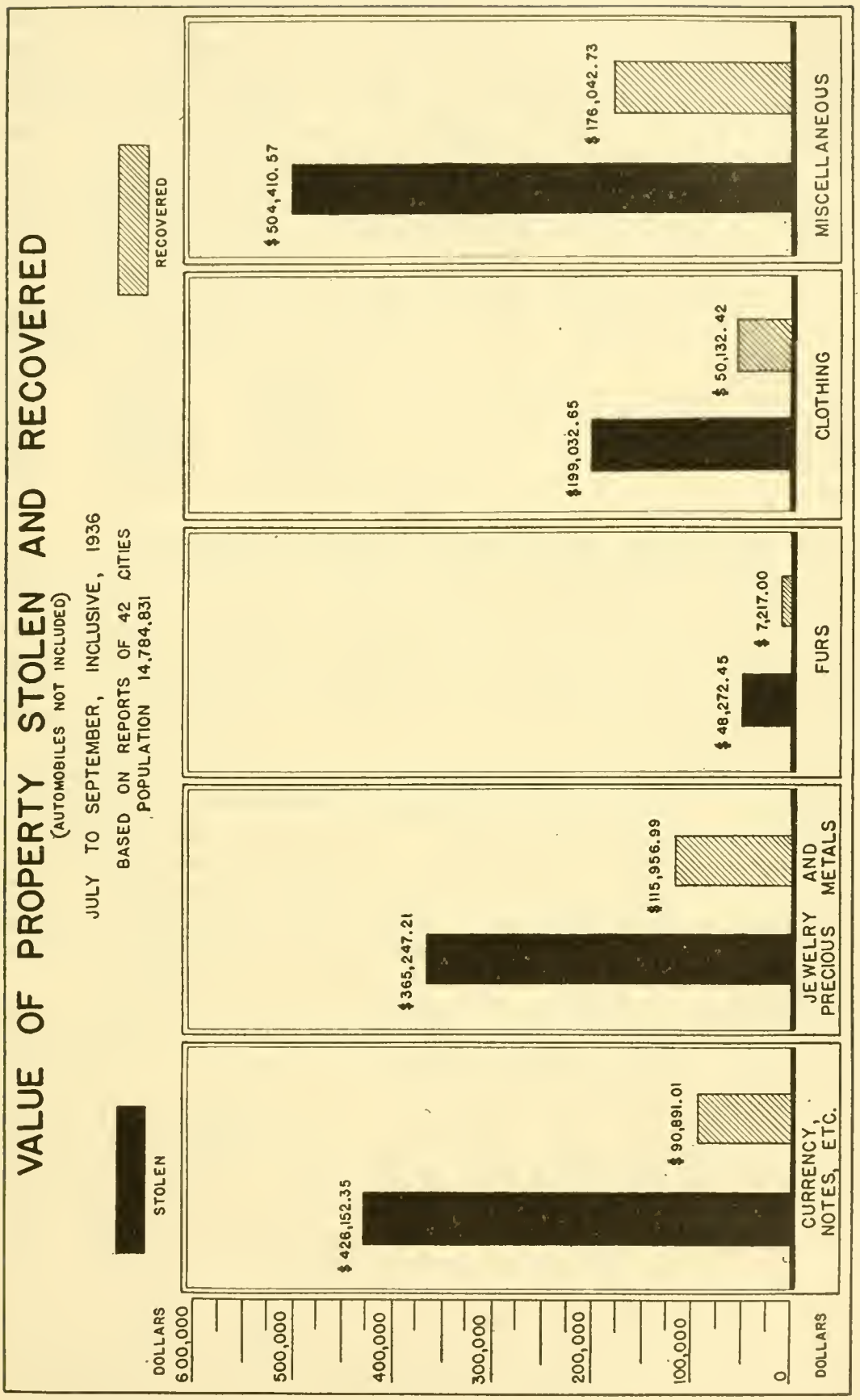
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
(AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED)
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1936
BASED ON REPORTS OF 42 CITIES
POPULATION 14,784,831
STOLEN
RECOVERED
DOLLARS
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
$ 428,152.35
$ 90,891.01
$365,247.21
$115,956.99
$ 48,272.45
$ 7,217.00
$199,032.65
$ 50,132.42
$ 504,410.57
$ 176,042.73
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS
FURS
CLOTHING
MISCELLANEOUS

FIGURE 12.

In table 61–B may be found information concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered during the third quarter of 1936, as reported by 42 police departments. The total value of property stolen was $3,640,240.23. Property recovered amounted to $2,374,728.15 (65.2 percent). Automobiles constitute a large portion of the property represented in table 61–B. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was $1,543,115.23, and the value of recoveries was $440,240.15 (28.5 percent).

TABLE 61–B.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, July to September, inclusive, 1936; 42 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,784,831, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$426,152.35	$90,891.01	21.3
Jewelry and precious metals	365,247.21	115,956.99	31.7
Furs	48,272.45	7,217.00	15.0
Clothing	199,032.65	50,132.42	25.2
Locally stolen automobiles	2,097,125.00	1,934,488.00	92.2
Miscellaneous	504,410.57	176,042.73	34.9
Total	3,640,240.23	2,374,728.15	65.2

Annual Crime Trends—Cities Divided According to Location.

In the issue of this bulletin for the second quarter of 1936, there was presented a tabulation reflecting annual crime trends in 1,127 cities during 1933–35. In that compilation (table 40) the data were shown for the cities divided into six groups according to size. In the following compilation (table 62) the figures for the same 1,127 cities are shown with a subdivision of the cities into 9 groups according to geographic location.

As mentioned in connection with table 40, the figures representing the reports of the total of 1,127 police departments show marked decreases in robbery and auto theft. The robbery decrease amounted to 26.5 percent and the reduction in auto thefts was 26.2 percent. There were substantial decreases in the number of homicides, aggravated assaults, and burglaries reported. The decrease for larceny was so slight as to be without significance. On the other hand, reported offenses of rape showed an increase of 15.7 percent.

Examination of the figures for the nine geographic divisions of the country reveals that there were decreases in robbery and auto theft in all sections. It is generally true that the portions of the country which reported the highest robbery and auto theft rates in 1933 have shown the largest decreases since then. For burglary all sections reported decreases, except the East South Central States. Larceny changes were in most instances not very large. The New England, East North Central, and Pacific States reported reductions in offenses of this type, but the figures for the remaining sections of the country reflected increases. With reference to aggravated assault, the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific States reported increases, whereas the remaining divisions reported decreases. With the exception of the South Atlantic and the West South Central States, all sections of the country reported increases in the number of rapes committed. Most of the nine divisions reported decreases in the number of offenses of murder, the reductions being particularly large in the East North Central, West North Central, and Pacific States.

With reference to the figures showing a decline in the number of cases of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, it should be noted that cases of justifiable or excusable killing are not included in these figures. In other words, it is entirely possible that tabulations which include justifiable and excusable killings may show no decrease in homicide, whereas there may actually have been a decrease in the number of cases of felonious killing. However, it should be noted that during 1935 it was ascertained that some police departments had been improperly including cases of excusable homicide in their reports. These were subsequently eliminated from the records. It is possible that some of the decrease in the number of willful homicides shown in the figures for 1935 is due to the fact that excusable homicides were eliminated from the figures for that year, whereas some of them may have been included in the figures for prior years.

TABLE 62.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933–35; number and rates by geographic divisions*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year and geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
127 cities; total population, 4,920,574:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	89	138	269	1,290	816	14,439	28,558	13,531
1934	66	134	348	1,438	742	14,109	27,270	12,824
1935	63	122	342	985	648	13,501	23,984	11,130
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	1.8	2.8	5.5	26.2	16.6	293.4	580.4	275.0
1934	1.3	2.7	7.1	29.2	15.1	286.7	554.2	260.6
1935	1.3	2.5	7.0	20.0	13.2	274.4	487.4	226.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
279 cities; total population, 8,879,110:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	366	841	456	4,082	3,456	20,535	29,226	14,562
1934	308	444	490	3,443	3,025	19,907	30,489	15,727
1935	337	454	509	3,036	2,670	18,988	30,086	14,180
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	4.1	9.5	5.1	46.0	38.9	231.3	329.2	164.0
1934	3.5	5.0	5.5	38.8	34.1	224.2	343.4	177.1
1935	3.8	5.1	5.7	34.2	30.1	213.9	338.8	159.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
302 cities; total population, 13,791,712:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	888	425	893	24,210	6,352	54,041	117,421	50,850
1934	878	471	832	22,381	6,112	53,821	112,397	37,456
1935	731	476	1,087	17,528	5,523	49,041	109,008	27,161
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	6.4	3.1	6.5	175.5	46.1	391.8	851.4	368.7
1934	6.4	3.4	6.0	162.3	44.3	390.2	815.0	271.6
1935	5.3	3.5	7.9	127.1	40.0	355.6	790.4	196.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
114 cities; total population, 3,895,581:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	239	47	174	4,103	950	14,649	32,394	15,407
1934	243	72	233	3,357	826	13,833	32,994	13,238
1935	171	100	205	2,838	825	13,272	33,540	11,345
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	6.1	1.2	4.5	105.3	24.4	376.0	831.6	395.5
1934	6.2	1.8	6.0	86.2	21.2	355.1	847.0	339.8
1935	4.4	2.6	5.3	72.9	21.2	340.7	861.0	291.2

TABLE 62.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933–35; number and rates by geographic divisions*—Continued

Year and geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
73 cities; total population, 3,559,102:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	503	226	271	3,092	5,391	15,672	34,583	12,314
1934	553	204	239	2,830	5,804	15,143	36,576	11,721
1935	464	189	236	2,534	5,266	15,266	40,235	10,724
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	14.1	6.3	7.6	86.9	151.5	440.3	971.7	346.0
1934	15.5	5.7	6.7	79.5	163.1	425.5	1,027.7	329.3
1935	13.0	5.3	6.6	71.2	148.0	428.9	1,130.5	301.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
22 cities; total population, 1,481,825:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	373	112	58	1,900	3,181	7,877	9,177	4,608
1934	406	139	58	2,021	2,806	8,959	10,385	4,693
1935	353	209	62	1,871	2,456	8,052	9,984	4,369
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	25.2	7.6	3.9	128.2	214.7	531.6	619.3	311.0
1934	27.4	9.4	3.9	136.4	189.4	604.6	700.8	316.7
1935	23.8	14.1	4.2	126.3	165.7	543.4	673.8	294.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
50 cities; total population, 2,928,781:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	471	147	163	2,818	1,936	16,163	33,769	12,298
1934	451	142	165	2,482	2,410	15,293	37,212	12,173
1935	406	161	144	2,213	2,526	14,438	37,159	8,989
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	16.1	5.0	5.6	96.2	66.1	551.9	1,153.0	419.9
1934	15.4	4.8	5.6	84.7	82.3	522.2	1,270.6	415.6
1935	13.9	5.5	4.9	75.6	86.2	493.0	1,268.8	306.9
MOUNTAIN								
38 cities; total population, 942,030:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	62	15	53	1,047	185	6,031	11,199	3,844
1934	52	34	53	1,133	221	6,149	12,832	4,309
1935	71	37	75	895	232	5,077	11,462	3,380
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	6.6	1.6	5.6	111.1	19.6	640.2	1,188.8	408.1
1934	5.5	3.6	5.6	120.3	23.5	652.7	1,362.2	457.4
1935	7.5	3.9	8.0	95.0	24.6	538.9	1,216.7	358.8
PACIFIC								
122 cities; total population, 3,522,021:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	140	146	163	3,383	833	18,166	45,507	14,189
1934	137	164	185	2,438	955	18,271	44,964	13,604
1935	108	184	232	1,847	989	15,789	43,451	13,156
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	4.0	4.1	4.6	96.1	23.7	515.8	1,292.1	402.9
1934	3.9	4.7	5.3	69.2	27.1	518.8	1,276.7	386.3
1935	3.1	5.2	6.6	52.4	28.1	448.3	1,233.7	373.5
TOTAL								
1,127 cities; total population, 43,920,736:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933	3,131	2,097	2,500	45,925	23,100	167,573	341,837	141,603
1934	3,094	1,804	2,603	41,523	22,901	165,485	345,119	125,745
1935	2,704	1,932	2,892	33,747	21,135	153,430	338,909	104,434
Rate per 100,000:								
1933	7.1	4.8	5.7	104.6	52.6	381.5	778 3	322.4
1934	7.0	4.1	5.9	94.5	52.1	376.8	785.8	286.3
1935	6.2	4.4	6.6	76.8	48.1	349.3	771.6	237.8

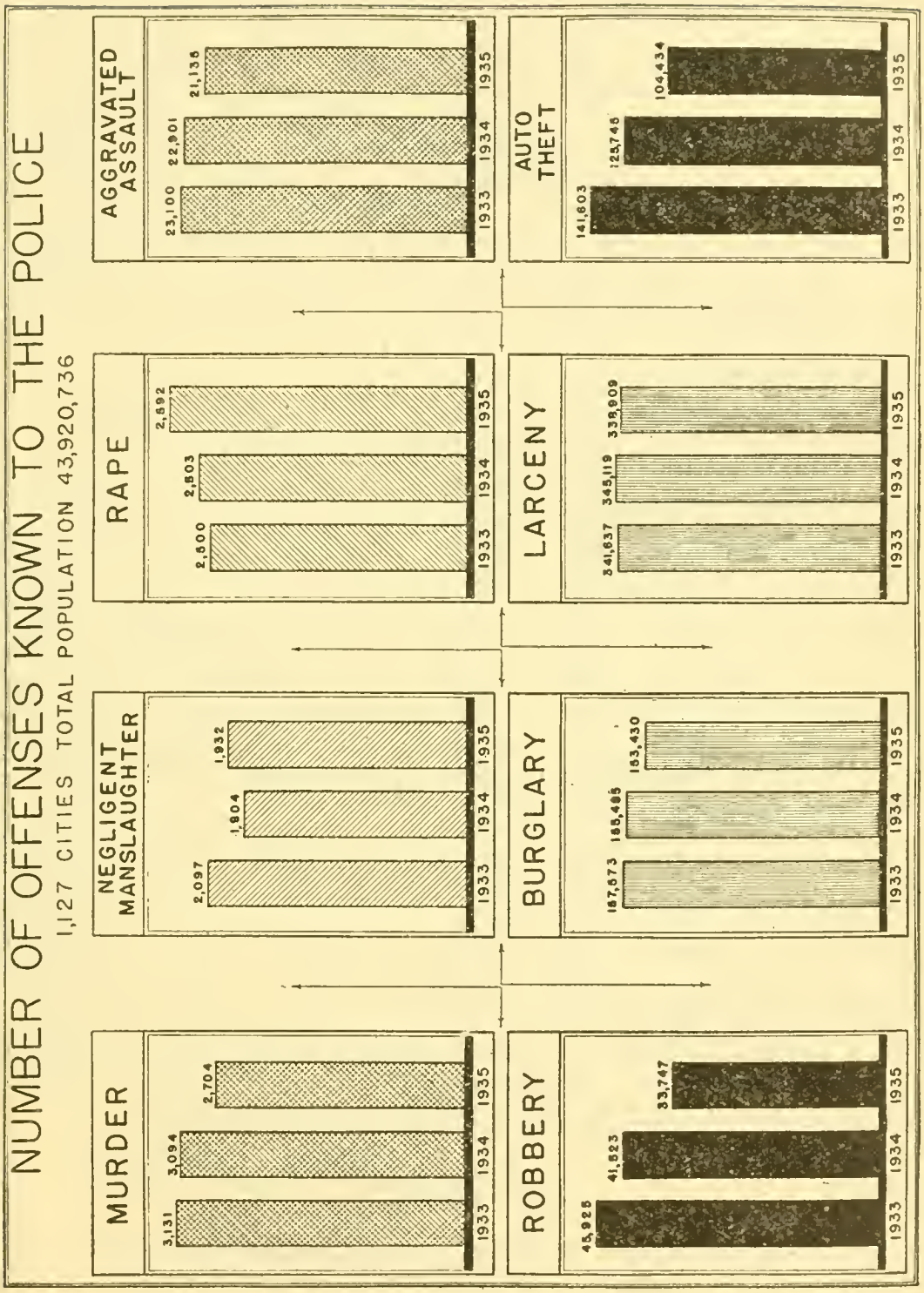
NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
1,127 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 43,920,736
MURDER
3,131
3,094
2,704
1933
1934
1935
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
2,097
1,804
1,932
1933
1934
1935
RAPE
2,500
2,503
2,692
1933
1934
1935
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
23,100
22,901
21,136
1933
1934
1935
ROBBERY
45,925
41,823
33,747
1933
1934
1935
BURGLARY
167,573
155,485
163,430
1933
1934
1935
LARCENY
341,637
345,119
339,909
1933
1934
1935
AUTO THEFT
141,603
125,746
104,434
1933
1934
1935

FIGURE 13.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 9 months of 1936 the FBI examined 343,132 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding periods of prior years, which were as follows: 1935—292,530; 1934—260,506. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor necessarily as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the FBI. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

Despite the increase in the number of arrest records examined during 1936, there was a decrease in the number of records reflecting arrests for murder, robbery, and burglary, as compared with the same period of 1935. Arrests for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft constituted 31.2 percent of the arrest records examined during the first 9 months of 1936, whereas, arrests for those types of offenses numbered 37.1 percent of all arrests for the first 9 months of 1935. Notwithstanding the decrease referred to above, there were numerous arrests for major violations during the first 9 months of 1936 as reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	4,862	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	2,425
Robbery	9,763	Forgery and counterfeiting	4,732
Assault	21,180	Rape	3,851
Burglary	22,352	Narcotic drug laws	2,881
Larceny (except auto theft)	40,492	Weapons (carrying, etc.)	4,450
Auto theft	8,351	Driving while intoxicated	13,691
Embezzlement and fraud	10,560	Gambling	4,452

Of the total of 343,132 arrest records examined, 25,411 (7.4 percent) represented females. The proportion of females arrested during the first 9 months of 1936 shows a slight increase over the figures for the corresponding periods of prior years. The figures for 1935 and 1934 were 6.9 and 7.0 percent, respectively.

Women were found to be most frequently arrested for larceny, 3,429 (13.5 percent) of the total of 25,411 being charged with that type of violation. Other offenses frequently charged against females were as follows:

Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,596	Assault	1,904
Drunkenness	2,808	Disorderly conduct	1,746
Vagrancy	2,016	Violation of liquor laws	1,000

In addition, 500 women were charged with criminal homicide and 456 with robbery.

TABLE 63.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,862	4,362	500	1.4	1.4	2.0
Robbery	9,763	9,307	456	2.9	2.9	1.8
Assault	21,180	19,276	1,904	6.2	6.1	7.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	22,352	21,925	427	6.5	6.9	1.7
Larceny—theft	40,492	37,063	3,429	11.8	11.7	13.5
Auto theft	8,351	8,203	148	2.4	2.6	.6
Embezzlement and fraud	10,560	10,052	508	3.1	3.2	2.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,425	2,204	221	.7	.7	.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,732	4,428	301	1.4	1.4	1.2
Rape	3,851	3,851		1.1	1.2	0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,777	1,181	2,596	1.1	.4	10.2
Other sex offenses	5,073	4,279	794	1.5	1.3	3.1
Narcotic drug laws	2,881	2,345	536	.8	.7	2.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,450	4,283	167	1.3	1.3	.7
Offenses against family and children	4,233	4,107	126	1.2	1.3	.5
Liquor laws	7,325	6,325	1,000	2.1	2.0	3.9
Driving while intoxicated	13,691	13,350	341	4.0	4.2	1.3
Road and driving laws	2,411	2,380	31	.7	.8	.1
Parking violations	10	10		(1)	(1)	0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,068	3,982	86	1.2	1.3	.3
Disorderly conduct	14,255	12,509	1,746	4.2	3.9	6.9
Drunkenness	52,698	49,890	2,808	15.4	15.7	11.1
Vagrancy	27,217	25,201	2,016	7.9	7.9	7.9
Gambling	4,452	4,105	347	1.3	1.3	1.4
Suspicion	40,537	37,152	3,385	11.8	11.7	13.3
Not stated	4,234	3,925	309	1.2	1.2	1.2
All other offenses	23,252	22,026	1,226	6.8	6.9	4.8
Total	343,132	317,721	25,411	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The table showing the ages of persons arrested indicates that there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. The compilation disclosed that 59,954 (17.5 percent) of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old; 58,408 (17.0 percent) were between the ages of 21 and 24; making a total of 118,362 (34.5 percent) less than 25 years old. In addition, there were 59,044 (17.2 percent)

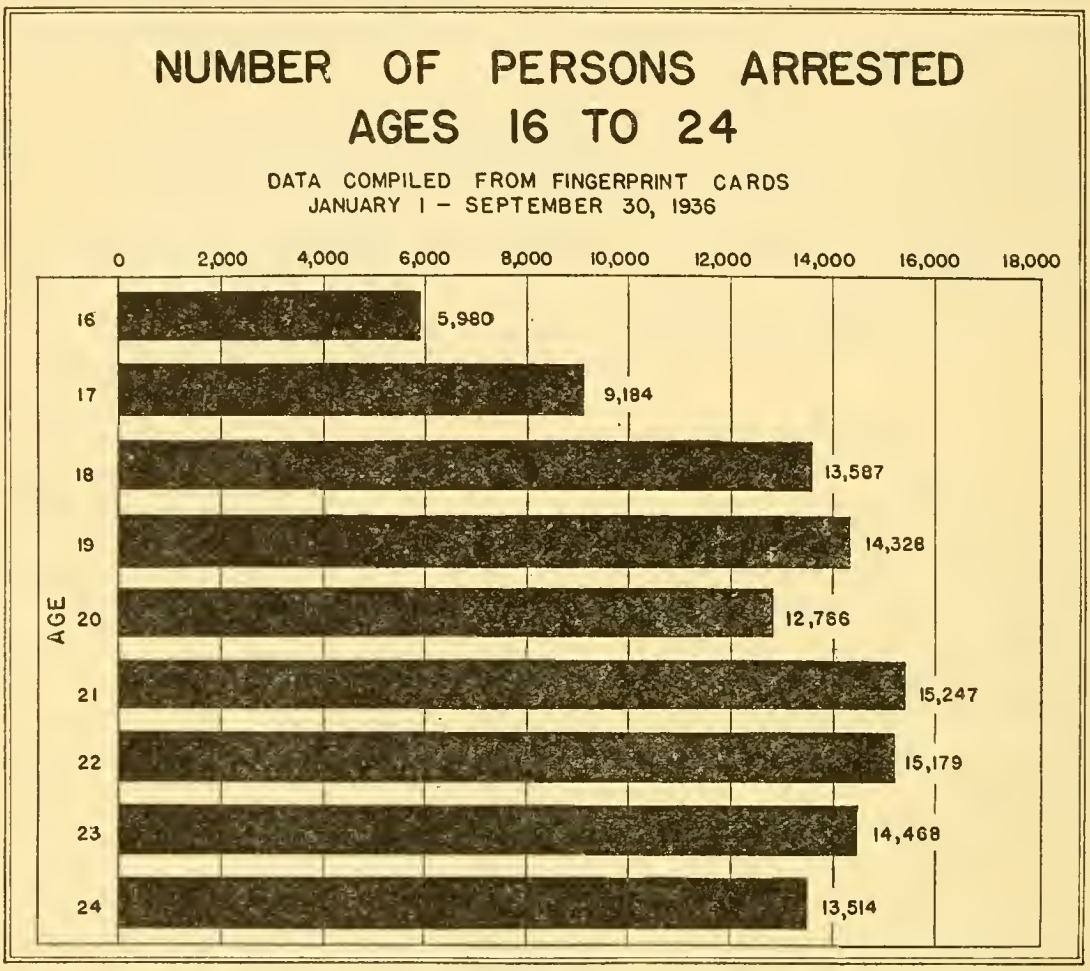

FIGURE 14.

persons arrested between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 177,406 (51.7 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

TABLE 64.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	8	8	22	35	62	119	151	129	175	230	216	230	1,007	735	618	408	275	434	4,862
Robbery	21	41	61	225	379	603	653	660	725	702	615	579	2,072	1,123	693	331	158	122	9,763
Assault	77	29	45	179	287	486	620	661	770	850	939	872	4,158	3,291	2,829	1,924	1,317	1,846	21,180
Burglary—breaking or entering	37	516	394	1,364	1,689	1,852	1,566	1,279	1,262	1,136	1,088	941	3,625	2,144	1,512	864	458	625	22,352
Larceny—theft	81	612	469	1,380	2,007	2,375	2,306	1,902	2,032	1,889	1,763	1,603	6,628	4,853	4,158	2,585	1,613	2,266	40,492
Auto theft	12	32	154	552	729	980	852	595	629	550	413	356	1,167	638	374	155	73	40	8,351
Embezzlement and fraud	16	5	11	30	78	152	225	276	372	358	353	400	1,820	1,696	1,698	1,202	835	1,033	10,560
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	7	6	48	54	92	85	81	89	86	114	89	430	332	307	211	158	232	2,425
Forgery and counterfeiting	6	15	16	60	75	166	183	181	198	210	170	181	852	718	641	437	295	328	4,732
Rape	4	4	14	76	145	201	239	264	227	231	221	177	672	417	311	203	144	301	3,851
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8	2	3	7	32	57	99	134	178	261	259	261	965	584	423	236	126	142	3,777
Other sex offenses	8	8	14	70	112	143	192	154	201	209	201	199	833	635	595	438	340	721	5,073
Narcotic drug laws	7	1	1	5	16	34	48	55	77	89	113	105	513	515	473	350	203	276	2,881
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	21	8	19	55	99	163	185	179	210	195	209	186	878	577	549	371	235	311	4,450
Offenses against family and children	5	1			5	24	57	71	80	136	135	183	830	754	734	579	338	301	4,233
Liquor laws	11	8	11	40	68	117	141	154	204	215	235	255	1,243	1,068	1,121	811	631	992	7,325
Driving while intoxicated	34	1	5	10	39	112	160	233	378	400	472	437	2,560	2,216	2,302	1,725	1,178	1,429	13,691
Road and driving laws	4	1	4	12	32	114	117	130	184	157	154	149	498	270	256	139	105	85	2,411
Parking violations								1		1		1	2	2	2	1			10
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	11	4	4	31	78	193	235	189	235	232	253	214	785	553	410	282	155	204	4,068
Disorderly conduct	97	36	48	146	279	478	552	498	724	691	627	593	2,541	1,968	1,722	1,155	863	1,297	14,255
Drunkenness	500	8	19	84	195	539	725	771	1,125	1,300	1,352	1,343	7,268	7,702	8,496	6,726	5,455	9,090	52,698
Vagrancy	120	88	48	304	636	1,072	1,269	1,037	1,514	1,494	1,272	1,135	4,678	3,474	3,009	1,876	1,523	2,668	27,217
Gambling	7	9	4	19	47	90	107	96	142	142	135	166	808	716	728	481	313	412	4,452
Suspicion	281	302	292	652	1,083	1,936	2,041	1,735	2,057	2,041	1,931	1,761	7,563	5,384	4,572	2,705	1,821	2,380	40,537
Not stated	12	49	32	52	94	137	155	149	179	179	193	172	803	640	570	349	203	266	4,234
All other offenses	46	287	251	544	864	1,352	1,365	1,149	1,280	1,195	1,035	926	3,845	2,720	2,312	1,497	1,046	1,538	23,252
Total	1,435	2,162	1,947	5,980	9,184	13,587	14,328	12,766	15,247	15,179	14,468	13,514	59,044	45,665	41,415	28,041	19,861	29,309	343,132

Youths were most frequently charged with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. For all crimes 118,362 persons under 25 were arrested, thus constituting 34.5 percent of the total of 343,132 arrest records examined. However, youths under 25 numbered 53.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 58.5 percent of those charged with burglary, 45.4 percent of those charged with larceny, and 70.6 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 65.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,862	526	1,377	10.8	28.3
Robbery	9,763	2,622	5,243	26.9	53.7
Assault	21,180	2,307	5,738	10.9	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	22,352	8,660	13,087	38.7	58.5
Larceny—theft	40,492	11,081	18,368	27.4	45.4
Auto theft	8,351	3,944	5,892	47.2	70.6
Embezzlement and fraud	10,560	777	2,260	7.4	21.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,425	376	754	15.5	31.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,732	696	1,455	14.7	30.7
Rape	3,851	943	1,799	24.5	46.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,777	334	1,293	8.8	34.2
Other sex offenses	5,073	693	1,503	13.7	29.6
Narcotic drug laws	2,881	160	544	5.6	18.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,450	708	1,508	15.9	33.9
Offenses against family and children	4,233	158	692	3.7	16.3
Liquor laws	7,325	539	1,448	7.4	19.8
Driving while intoxicated	13,691	560	2,247	4.1	16.4
Road and driving laws	2,411	410	1,054	17.0	43.7
Parking violations	10	1	3	10.0	30.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,068	734	1,668	18.0	41.0
Disorderly conduct	14,255	2,037	4,672	14.3	32.8
Drunkenness	52,698	2,341	7,461	4.4	14.2
Vagrancy	27,217	4,454	9,869	16.4	36.3
Gambling	4,452	372	957	8.4	21.5
Suspicion	40,537	8,041	15,831	19.8	39.1
Not stated	4,234	668	1,391	15.8	32.9
All other offenses	23,252	5,812	10,248	25.0	44.1
Total	343,132	59,954	118,362	17.5	34.5

During the first 9 months of 1936, 39.5 percent (135,618) of the persons arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 7,572 records bearing notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned, although the fingerprints had not previously been filed in the Bureau. This makes a total of 143,190 records containing information regarding the prior criminal activities of the persons arrested. The records disclosed that 103,703 (72.4 percent) had previously been convicted of one or more offenses. This number constitutes 30.2 percent of the 343,132 arrest records examined.

Many of the persons had been previously convicted of major violations as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	1,033	Rape	674
Robbery	4,554	Narcotic drug laws	2,207
Assault	5,683	Weapons (carrying, etc.)	1,405
Burglary	12,945	Driving while intoxicated	1,929
Larceny (and related offenses)	26,479		
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,260	Total	60,169

The records of 34 of the persons charged with criminal homicide during the first 9 months of 1936 disclosed that they had been previously convicted of homicide. In general, the tabulation indicates a tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

As heretofore indicated, the records show that 103,703 of the persons arrested had been previously convicted. The records of those persons disclosed 299,418 prior convictions, an average of almost three per individual; 132,630 of the convictions were for major violations, and 166,788 were for less serious infractions of the criminal laws.

TABLE 66.—*Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide	4,862	1,162
Robbery	9,763	4,782
Assault	21,180	7,033
Burglary—breaking or entering	22,352	9,110
Larceny—theft	40,492	15,922
Auto theft	8,351	3,278
Embezzlement and fraud	10,560	4,656
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,425	720
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,732	2,251
Rape	3,851	998
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,777	1,494
Other sex offenses	5,073	1,364
Narcotic drug laws	2,881	1,856
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,450	1,456
Offenses against family and children	4,233	1,209
Liquor laws	7,325	2,313
Driving while intoxicated	13,691	3,359
Road and driving laws	2,411	633
Parking violations	10	2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,068	1,294
Disorderly conduct	14,255	5,268
Drunkenness	52,698	22,615
Vagrancy	27,217	14,194
Gambling	4,452	1,143
Suspicion	40,537	16,906
Not stated	4,234	1,733
All other offenses	23,252	8,867
Total	343,132	135,618

TABLE 67.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	64.4	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	32.7
Vagrancy	52.2	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	31.8
Robbery	49.0	Liquor laws	31.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	47.6	Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29.7
Embezzlement and fraud	41.1	Offenses against family and children	28.6
Drunkenness	42.9	Other sex offenses	26.9
Suspicion	41.7	Road and driving laws	26.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	40.8	Rape	25.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	39.6	Gambling	25.7
Larceny—theft	39.3	Driving while intoxicated	24.5
Auto theft	39.3	Criminal homicide	23.9
All other offenses	38.1	Parking violations [1]	20.0
Disorderly conduct	37.0		
Assault	33.2		

[1] Only 10 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 68.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	34	53	77	102	124	27	11	6	11	10	8	4	20	25
Robbery	35	501	216	577	737	219	50	34	72	15	40	32	50	73
Assault	125	259	892	515	822	142	77	26	86	67	69	67	66	130
Burglary—breaking or entering	44	336	277	2,389	1,621	331	98	43	186	29	21	42	52	94
Larceny—theft	100	516	511	1,850	4,206	464	332	91	396	68	126	103	298	122
Auto theft	7	124	79	393	592	366	54	20	69	14	9	13	11	26
Embezzlement and fraud	37	99	80	217	597	104	651	17	402	15	24	26	34	27
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	4	30	26	82	136	22	11	12	14	2	6	5	13	7
Forgery and counterfeiting	11	69	37	142	279	74	216	6	456	11	10	12	9	13
Rape	8	42	73	84	135	27	13	6	12	39	8	20	4	23
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	28	49	28	96	12	11	2	13	7	327	32	34	14
Other sex offenses	12	35	52	93	150	23	17	6	19	24	50	128	11	14
Narcotic drug laws	4	44	33	123	193	10	23	5	35	8	39	12	714	15
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	30	70	120	178	206	36	16	9	26	11	15	14	11	59
Offenses against family and children	3	11	74	60	97	9	26	1	14	6	10	14	4	8
Liquor laws	17	48	122	86	169	42	21	17	36	9	24	16	17	33
Driving while intoxicated	23	68	87	166	250	69	64	10	59	22	14	26	18	21
Road and driving laws	3	15	29	39	83	12	10	2	5	3	2	3	----	5
Parking violations	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5	30	82	89	163	52	18	5	20	11	8	8	8	11
Disorderly conduct	44	146	297	363	624	95	77	17	94	35	67	57	57	67
Drunkenness	119	414	946	1,144	2,224	280	327	49	303	68	145	243	169	186
Vagrancy	64	434	417	1,249	1,951	286	261	57	254	46	148	115	209	127
Gambling	9	28	36	52	72	20	23	8	18	----	7	7	15	18
Suspicion	166	716	578	1,757	2,442	467	411	74	438	86	167	112	285	160
Not stated	25	85	57	186	247	72	57	5	69	8	18	14	17	18
All other offenses	97	353	436	981	1,142	278	143	34	153	60	53	77	81	109
Total	1,033	4,554	5,683	12,945	19,360	3,539	3,018	562	3,260	674	1,415	1,202	2,207	1,405

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	9	81	19	4	----	14	47	48	25	11	3	5	49	827
Robbery	13	126	30	22	----	31	139	141	163	31	28	18	170	3,563
Assault	54	293	76	33	----	75	398	388	182	90	25	16	265	5,238
Burglary—breaking or entering	30	188	50	20	----	63	204	324	284	37	29	33	383	7,208
Larceny—theft	60	386	128	47	----	111	403	726	662	79	60	57	606	12,508
Auto theft	7	67	31	8	----	31	76	105	83	10	16	19	161	2,391
Embezzlement and fraud	22	119	52	16	----	22	79	159	186	21	20	8	119	3,183
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	4	46	5	4	----	6	22	18	18	7	2	2	33	537
Forgery and counterfeiting	24	40	19	3	----	5	32	77	30	7	4	8	85	1,679
Rape	13	38	11	5	----	10	37	28	21	11	4	4	51	727
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	34	3	3	----	8	77	56	115	10	10	3	28	1,012
Other sex offenses	12	46	13	6	----	11	59	99	62	11	7	3	47	1,010
Narcotic drug laws	1	26	4	----	----	1	43	26	86	19	4	3	29	1,500
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2	54	18	12	----	14	57	62	42	19	13	5	61	1,160
Offenses against family and children	135	38	19	7	----	10	41	73	15	10	1	5	53	744
Liquor laws	12	551	19	8	1	21	60	81	33	33	11	6	60	1,553
Driving while intoxicated	24	233	373	61	----	46	94	545	74	26	5	14	89	2,481
Road and driving laws	3	31	18	37	----	29	21	46	11	5	----	----	31	443
Parking violations	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	54	42	29	----	73	55	82	27	7	6	7	51	946
Disorderly conduct	29	128	78	19	----	42	562	602	290	36	22	9	208	4,065
Drunkenness	133	879	615	124	----	128	718	8,194	1,143	181	44	45	648	19,469
Vagrancy	45	275	88	19	----	26	444	1,231	2,066	75	78	16	652	10,633
Gambling	4	96	8	7	----	8	28	25	25	137	6	5	35	697
Suspicion	55	403	105	62	----	77	427	884	1,109	97	82	49	756	11,965
Not stated	7	66	17	11	----	10	39	86	59	4	7	11	82	1,277
All other offenses	86	231	88	33	----	47	274	523	425	57	38	289	797	6,885
Total	792	4,529	1,929	600	1	919	4,436	14,629	7,236	1,031	525	640	5,579	103,703

TABLE 69.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	827	954	710	1,664
Robbery	3,563	5,494	3,416	8,910
Assault	5,238	6,380	5,962	12,342
Burglary—breaking or entering	7,208	12,277	6,572	18,849
Larceny—theft	12,508	23,533	17,583	41,116
Auto theft	2,391	3,423	1,899	5,322
Embezzlement and fraud	3,183	5,256	3,007	8,263
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	537	818	608	1,426
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,679	2,983	1,313	4,296
Rape	727	883	595	1,478
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,012	1,267	1,113	2,380
Other sex offenses	1,010	1,227	1,253	2,480
Narcotic drug laws	1,500	4,151	1,689	5,840
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,160	1,560	1,137	2,697
Offenses against family and children	744	764	665	1,429
Liquor laws	1,553	1,125	1,863	2,988
Driving while intoxicated	2,481	1,542	3,100	4,642
Road and driving laws	443	356	466	822
Parking violations	2	3	2	5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	946	925	1,073	1,998
Disorderly conduct	4,065	4,209	7,692	11,901
Drunkenness	19,469	13,586	57,854	71,440
Vagrancy	10,633	12,314	21,059	33,373
Gambling	697	732	597	1,329
Suspicion	11,965	16,782	15,141	31,923
Not stated	1,277	1,865	1,322	3,187
All other offenses	6,885	8,221	9,097	17,318
Total	103,703	132,630	166,788	299,418

Whites were represented by 247,499 of the records examined and Negroes by 78,873. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,912; Chinese, 778; Japanese, 173; Mexican, 12,169; all others, 1,728.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 981 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 324 and for foreign-born whites 151. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulations. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 70.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Offense charged	Race							Total, all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	2,801	1,857	27	11	3	134	29	4,862
Robbery	6,703	2,651	37	3	1	279	89	9,763
Assault	11,463	8,639	123	20	12	701	222	21,180
Burglary—breaking or entering	16,024	5,576	79	10	2	553	108	22,352
Larceny—theft	27,620	11,380	181	15	7	1,146	143	40,492
Auto theft	6,973	1,112	33	1	1	211	20	8,351
Embezzlement and fraud	9,010	1,196	53	5	5	260	31	10,560
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,714	646	8	6	1	41	9	2,425
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,187	446	27	5	3	45	19	4,732
Rape	2,821	768	36	9	4	160	53	3,851
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,714	976	18	1	1	53	14	3,777
Other sex offenses	4,108	810	21	3	3	102	26	5,073
Narcotic drug laws	1,653	419	5	519	5	209	71	2,881
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,424	1,788	5	18	4	141	70	4,450
Offenses against family and children	3,553	550	15	1	------	108	6	4,233
Liquor laws	4,267	2,951	26	2	------	76	3	7,325
Driving while intoxicated	11,822	877	119	1	27	803	42	13,691
Road and driving laws	1,705	546	13	1	3	115	28	2,411
Parking violations	6	4	------	------	------	------	------	10
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,869	980	14	1	7	178	19	4,068
Disorderly conduct	9,591	3,848	104	7	7	623	75	14,255
Drunkenness	42,143	6,297	546	8	49	3,549	106	52,698
Vagrancy	20,319	5,490	146	24	5	1,039	194	27,217
Gambling	2,216	2,071	1	79	9	32	44	4,452
Suspicion	28,320	10,941	170	21	3	910	172	40,537
Not stated	3,249	814	26	------	------	125	20	4,234
All other offenses	17,224	5,240	79	7	11	576	115	23,252
Total	247,499	78,873	1,912	778	173	12,169	1,728	343,132

TABLE 71.—*Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936, rate per 100,000 of population (excluding those under 15 years of age)*

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	3.5	3.0	23.1
Robbery	9.2	2.6	33.0
Assault	13.7	16.4	107.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	22.6	5.4	69.3
Larceny—theft	38.5	14.5	141.5
Auto theft	10.0	1.3	13.8
Embezzlement and fraud	11.6	5.3	14.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2.0	2.7	8.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	5.8	1.9	5.5
Rape	3.7	2.2	9.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3.9	1.4	12.1
Other sex offenses	5.0	4.5	10.1
Narcotic drug laws	2.3	.7	5.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3.0	2.7	22.2
Offenses against family and children	4.6	3.5	6.8
Liquor laws	5.2	6.2	36.7
Driving while intoxicated	15.5	6.1	10.9
Road and driving laws	2.5	.7	6.8
Parking violations	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3.9	1.6	12.2
Disorderly conduct	12.9	7.8	47.9
Drunkenness	50.8	24.0	78.3
Vagraney	25.8	9.2	68.3
Gambling	2.7	2.5	25.8
Suspicion	37.5	12.4	136.1
Not stated	4.5	1.8	10.1
All other offenses	23.7	10.8	65.2
Total	324.4	151.0	980.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per hundred thousand.

TABLE 72.—*Number of native whites, number of foreign-born whites, and number of Negroes arrested and fingerprinted by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Number of arrests per 100,000 of the general population of the United States		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15	1,279	14	559	64.6	36.4	232.5
16	4,018	81	1,629	198.9	158.6	632.1
17	6,144	87	2,412	315.2	133.3	984.6
18	9,027	128	3,233	458.8	159.8	1,201.3
19	9,500	131	3,407	508.3	145.9	1,430.0
20	8,532	160	2,974	469.9	149.6	1,150.3
21	9,928	177	3,473	542.1	151.9	1,521.2
22	9,616	234	3,775	539.7	181.4	1,513.7
23	9,051	260	3,745	529.0	180.4	1,597.1
24	8,355	275	3,574	502.0	166.2	1,537.5
25–29	35,821	1,550	15,685	474.3	151.8	1,463.4
30–34	27,776	1,987	10,947	404.7	159.4	1,266.3
35–39	24,155	2,849	9,731	368.7	174.6	1,092.3
40–44	16,471	3,373	5,509	299.2	199.1	801.4
45–49	11,283	3,108	3,373	237.1	198.6	535.3
50 and over	16,430	5,293	3,809	113.5	107.7	266.6
Total	207,386	19,707	77,835	322.3	150.8	968.0

TABLE 73.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age, of native whites, foreign-born whites, and Negroes, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Percent		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15 and under 21	38,500	601	14,214	18.6	3.0	18.3
21–24	36,950	946	14,567	17.8	4.8	18.7
25–29	35,821	1,550	15,685	17.3	7.9	20.1
30–34	27,776	1,987	10,947	13.4	10.1	14.1
35–39	24,155	2,849	9,731	11.7	14.4	12.5
40–44	16,471	3,373	5,509	7.9	17.1	7.1
45–49	11,283	3,108	3,373	5.4	15.8	4.3
50 and over	16,430	5,293	3,809	7.9	26.9	4.9
Total	207,386	19,707	77,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the end of September, 1936, there were 6,389,766 fingerprint records and 7,464,111 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1936, more than 53 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 4,396 were identified through fingerprint records during this same period, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.

As of September 30, 1936, there were 10,070 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume VII—Number 4

FOURTH QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1936

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OF THE

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental

deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1936. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants, and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	893	90.8	60,281,688	58,443,339	97.0
1. Cities over 250,000	87	87	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	99	95.2	6,980,407	6,645,870	95.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	177	92.7	6,638,544	6,168,177	92.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	594	523	88.0	9,116,925	8,083,480	88.7

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,425 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 7,196,091. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for 1930–36:

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1930	1,127	45,929,965	1934	1,799	62,757,643
1931	1,511	51,145,734	1935	2,156	64,615,330
1932	1,578	53,212,230	1936	2,318	65,639,430
1933	1,658	62,357,262			

The foregoing comparison shows that during 1936 there was an increase of 162 cities as compared with 1935.

In addition to the 2,318 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1936, one or more reports were received during that year from 1,103 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 10 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,431 agencies contributing crime reports during 1936.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

In table 74 there is presented information concerning the number of crimes reported during the calendar year 1936 by the police departments of 1,658 cities with a total population of 60,372,091. All of the cities represented are classified as urban in character by the Bureau of the Census, and all sections of the United States are represented. The figures are also shown for the cities divided into six groups according to size.

The compilation reveals in general that the larger cities have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. However, only for the offense of robbery does the crime rate vary directly in accordance with the size of city.

More than one-half (52.5 percent) of the crimes reported were larcenies; 22.8 percent were burglaries; 15.7 percent were auto thefts; and 4.1 percent were robberies. This makes a total of 95.1 percent which were crimes against property. The remaining offenses represented in the tabulation were crimes against the person. It should be noted that although homicides represented less than 1 percent of the crimes listed, there were 6,872 such crimes reported by the police departments represented. Similarly, although robberies constituted only 4.1 percent of the total crimes shown in the table, there were 33,603 offenses of that type reported. A percentage distribution of the offenses included in table 74 is herewith presented:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,363.2	100.0	Robbery	55.7	4.1
			Aggravated assault	46.2	3.4
Larceny	716.7	52.5	Rape	7.9	.6
Burglary	311.5	22.8	Murder	6.2	.5
Auto theft	213.7	15.7	Manslaughter	5.3	.4

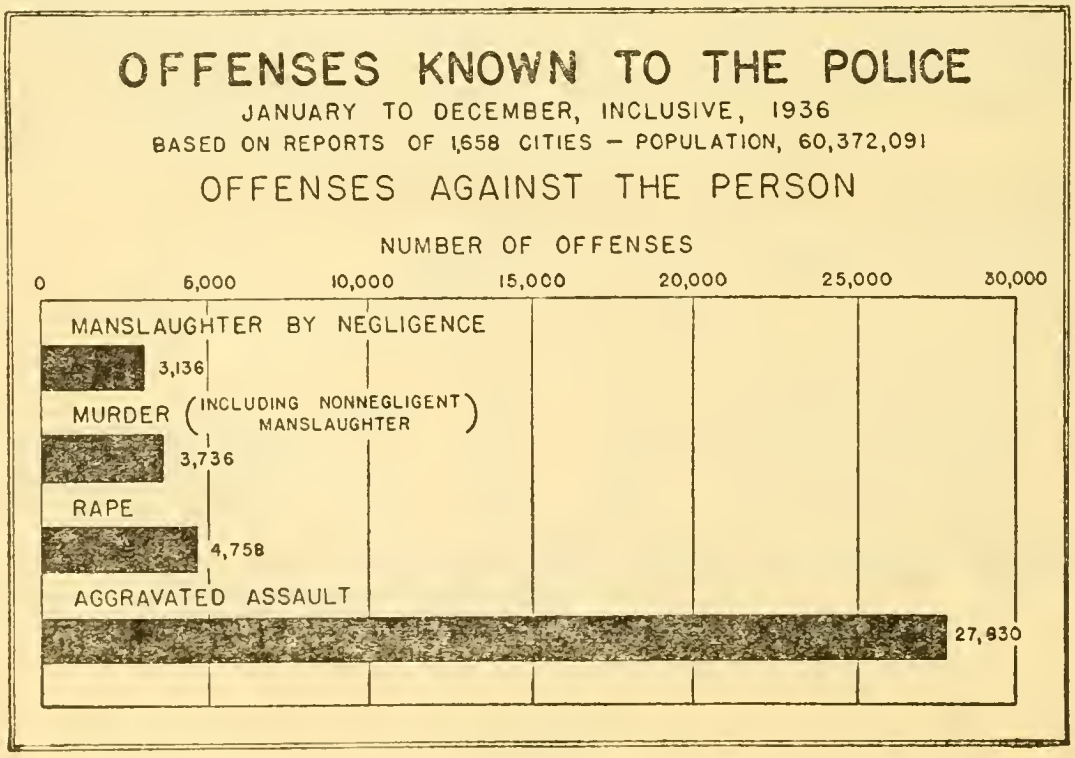

FIGURE 15.

Most of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants made a distinction in their reports between the number of larcenies in which the value of property stolen was more than $50 and the cases in which the property was valued at less than $50. A separate compilation of the information yields the following figures:

Population group	Larceny-theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
33 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,734,800:		
Number of offenses known	20,833	125,612
Rate per 100,000	100.5	605.8
53 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,339,712:		
Number of offenses known	7,013	56,989
Rate per 100,000	95.5	776.4

Of the 210,447 larcenies classified according to the value of property stolen, 27,846 (13.2 percent) were cases in which the value of the property exceeded $50.

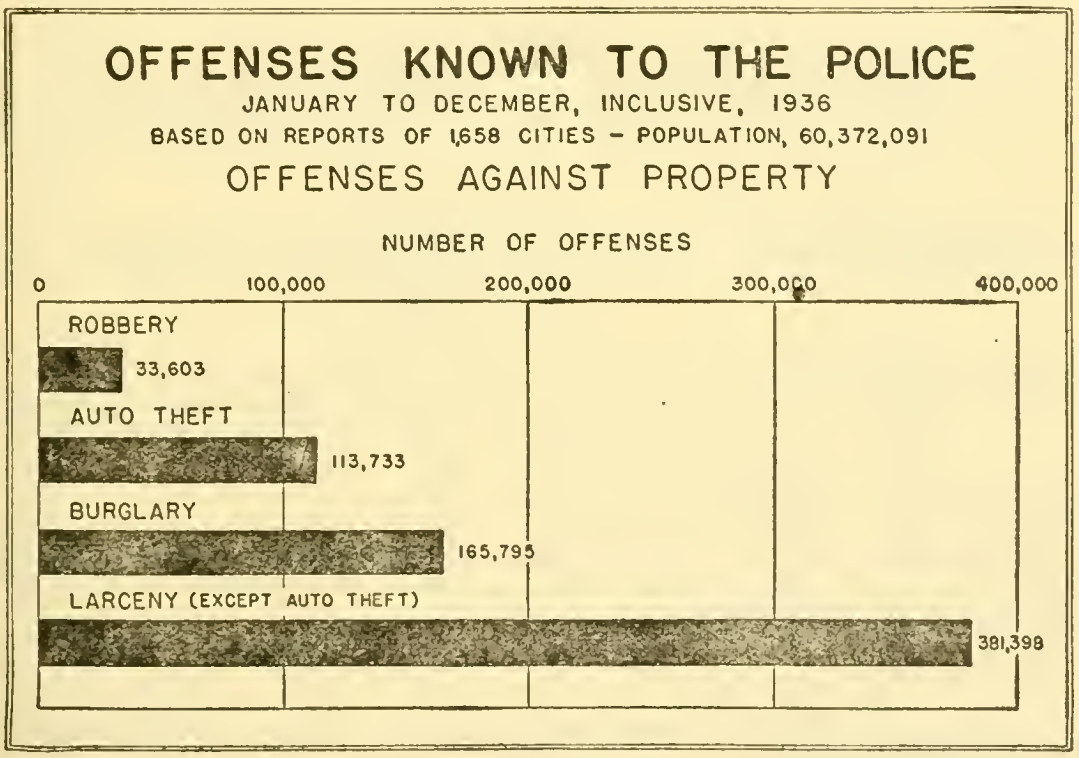

FIGURE 16.

TABLE 74.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
86 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known	2,054	[1] 2,014	2,761	21,207	13,222	[2] 74,796	[2] 163,894	[2] 56,852
Rate per 100,000	7.0	7.3	9.4	72.2	45.0	336.6	737.6	255.8
GROUP II								
56 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,726,812:								
Number of offenses known	491	381	503	4,178	5,339	30,431	67,379	19,858
Rate per 100,000	6.4	4.9	6.5	54.1	69.1	393.8	872.0	257.0
GROUP III								
94 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,294,609:								
Number of offenses known	441	260	396	3,290	[3] 3,570	20,374	50,361	13,759
Rate per 100,000	7.0	4.1	6.3	52.3	57.4	323.7	800.1	218.6
GROUP IV								
159 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,517,040:								
Number of offenses known	215	165	372	1,871	2,166	16,352	40,625	9,955
Rate per 100,000	3.9	3.0	6.7	33.9	39.3	296.4	736.4	180.4
GROUP V								
428 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,660,495:								
Number of offenses known	312	184	434	1,870	2,343	14,761	40,095	9,010
Rate per 100,000	4.7	2.8	6.5	28.1	35.2	221.6	602.0	135.3
GROUP VI								
885 cities under 10,000; total population, 4,797,535:								
Number of offenses known	223	132	292	1,187	1,190	9,081	19,041	4,299
Rate per 100,000	4.6	2.8	6.1	24.7	24.8	189.3	396.9	89.6
Total 1,658 cities; total population, 60,372,091:								
Number of offenses known	3,736	[4] 3,136	4,758	33,603	[5] 27,830	[6] 165,795	[6] 381,398	[6] 113,733
Rate per 100,000	6.2	5.3	7.9	55.7	46.2	311.5	716.7	213.7

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 27,647,400.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 35 cities with a total population of 22,221,300.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 93 cities with a total population of 6,215,909.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,656 cities with a total population of 58,643,891.

[5] The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,657 cities with a total population of 60,293,391.

[6] The number of offenses and rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,657 cities with a total population of 53,217,791.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1936.

Monthly variations in the number of crimes reported are indicated in table 75, which is based on the reports received from the police departments of 92 cities with an aggregate population of 37,102,412.

The table discloses that offenses of murder, aggravated assault, and rape were most frequently committed during the third quarter of the year, whereas, offenses designated as manslaughter by negligence occurred most frequently during the fourth quarter.

The trend for offenses against property is somewhat different from that shown for crimes against the person, as indicated in the preceding paragraph. Offenses of robbery and burglary were committed most frequently during the first and fourth quarters of the year, with both robbery and burglary reaching low points during July. It is interesting to note that for robbery the figures decrease from January to July without interruption, and for each of the remaining months show increases. For larceny and auto theft, the figures are considerably higher during the fourth quarter than during the remaining portions of the year, and the figures for the third quarter are considerably in excess of those for the first half of the year.

TABLE 75.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 92 cities over 100,000, January to December, inclusive, 1936*

[Total population, 37,102,412, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	6.0	[1] 5.4	6.9	84.9	40.0	[2] 318.3	[2] 600.4	[2] 196.4
February	5.7	4.1	7.7	82.4	42.2	296.7	564.4	186.3
March	6.6	6.2	8.2	72.5	49.7	324.4	611.0	211.1
April	5.7	6.3	8.9	66.0	44.1	296.3	609.3	210.9
May	6.3	6.5	9.4	56.3	52.8	257.6	581.0	192.2
June	7.8	6.2	11.1	54.5	57.4	244.1	585.6	185.5
July	7.7	6.0	10.0	51.5	54 9	242.1	572.3	187.2
August	8.5	6.0	10.1	57.4	57.9	268.5	606.6	211.2
September	7.1	6.3	9.5	63.8	59.9	286.4	652.1	214.3
October	6.8	7.2	8.5	67.0	52.3	278.5	727.3	228.4
November	7.4	8.4	8.8	80.1	48.9	297.7	719.8	240.8
December	7.8	9.8	8.0	96.5	48.3	339.3	749.8	249.7
January to March	6.1	5.3	7.6	79.9	44.0	313.5	592.5	198.2
April to June	6.6	6.3	9.8	58.9	51.4	265.9	591.8	196.2
July to September	7.7	6.1	9.9	57.5	57.5	265.4	609.9	204.1
October to December	7.3	8.5	8.4	81.2	49.8	305.2	732.5	239.6
January to December	7.0	6.5	8.9	69.4	50.7	287.5	631.9	209.6

[1] Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 90 cities with a total population o 35,374,212.

[2] Daily averages for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 91 cities with a total population of 29,948,112.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–36.

Information concerning annual variations in the amount of crime during the past 6 years may be found in table 76. The compilation is based on reports received from the police departments of 74 cities with a combined population of 21,023,312.

In general, the compilation reveals decreases in all types of crime during the 6-year period, with the exception of rape, aggravated assault, and larceny. In comparing the number of crimes reported

MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FOR CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER — 92 CITIES, POPULATION 37,102,412

PERIOD COVERED - JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1936

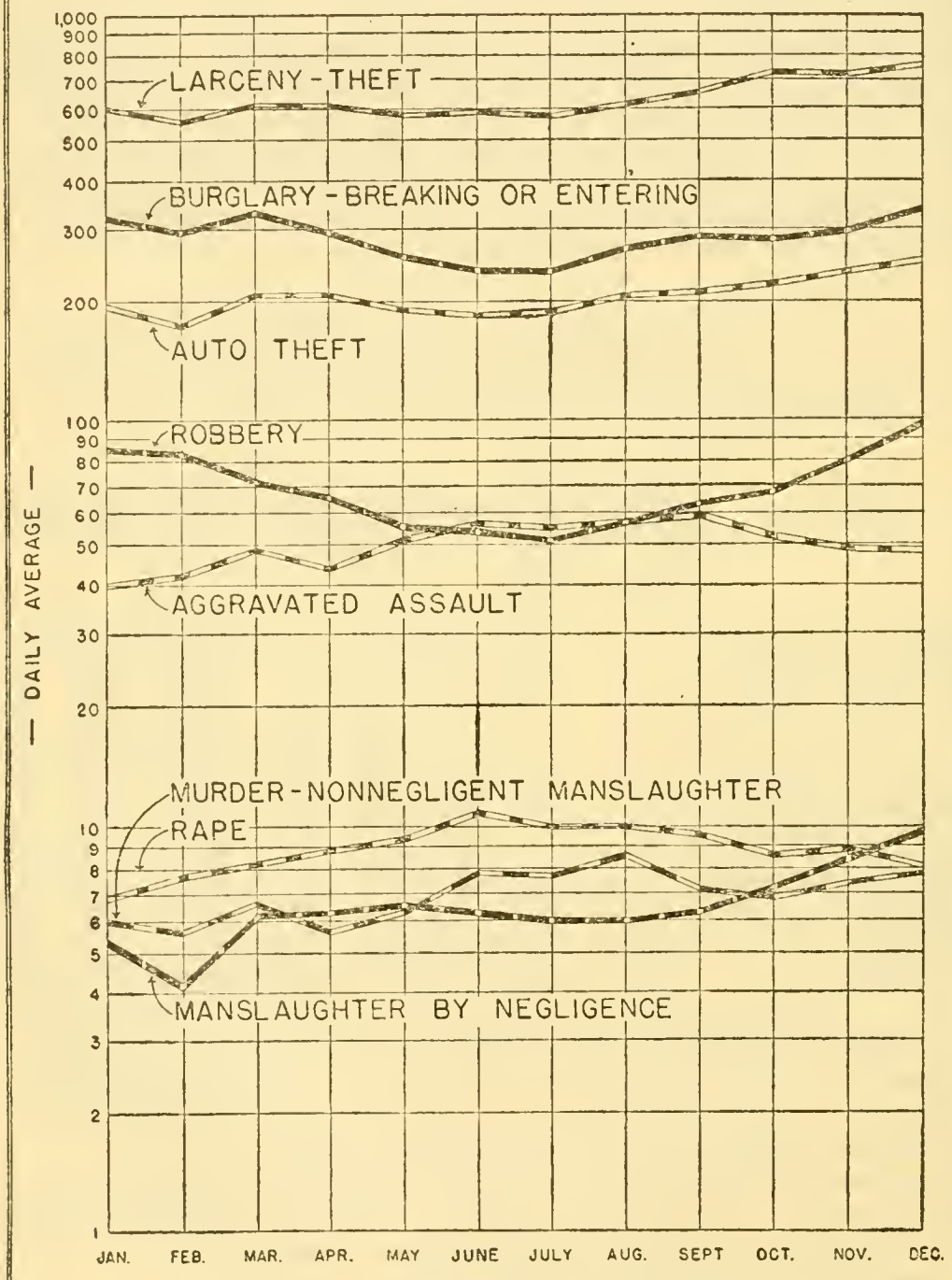

FIGURE 17.

during 1936 with the figures for 1935, it will be noted that increases were shown for manslaughter by negligence, rape, and aggravated assault, and that there was a reduction of only six cases of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Since 1931 there has been a yearly increase in the number of reported offenses of rape. During 1936 there was an increase of 85 such cases (5.3 percent), as compared with 1935, and the amount of increase is 279 (19.9 percent) when the 1936 figures are compared with those for 1934. Similarly, the data for aggravated assault indicate that the figure for 1936 is the highest reported during the 6-year period, with the exception of 1933. Comparing the figures for 1935 and 1936 reveals an increase of 902 (8.4 percent) during 1936.

A comparison of the 1935–36 figures for offenses against property reveals decreases in all cases, and the decreases are more substantial when a comparison is made of the data for 1934 and 1936. The extent of the reductions in crimes against property during the past 2 years is shown in the following tabulation:

Offense	Amount of decrease		Percent of decrease	
	1935–36	1934–36	1935–36	1934–36
Robbery	849	3,618	6.0	21.3
Burglary	8,156	15,614	10.7	18.7
Larceny	8,581	10,852	4.8	6.0
Auto theft	8,287	18,547	13.3	25.5

In connection with the figures in table 76 revealing substantial reductions in many cases, it is of significance to note that the combined population of the 74 cities represented was 20,476,346 in 1930, whereas, the latest available figures (estimated as of July 1, 19[illegible]3, by the Bureau of the Census) indicates that the population of those cities has increased to 21,023,312.

It will be noted the compilation shows a substantial decrease in the number of homicides during 1935 and 1936 as compared with prior years. In connection with the decrease in the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (willful felonious homicides), it is suggested that the decrease may be partially attributable to the fact that during 1935 it was ascertained that many police departments had been including as felonious homicides cases which were excusable in nature, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer. Such cases were subsequently excluded, together with instances of killing in self-defense by private individuals, in order that the published figures might represent felonious homicides.

The cases listed under the heading "manslaughter by negligence" consists largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figures for 1934–36 are considerably lower than for the 3 preceding years. This is probably largely due to the fact that in 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities. During 1934 considerable stress was placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence. The exclusion of many deaths

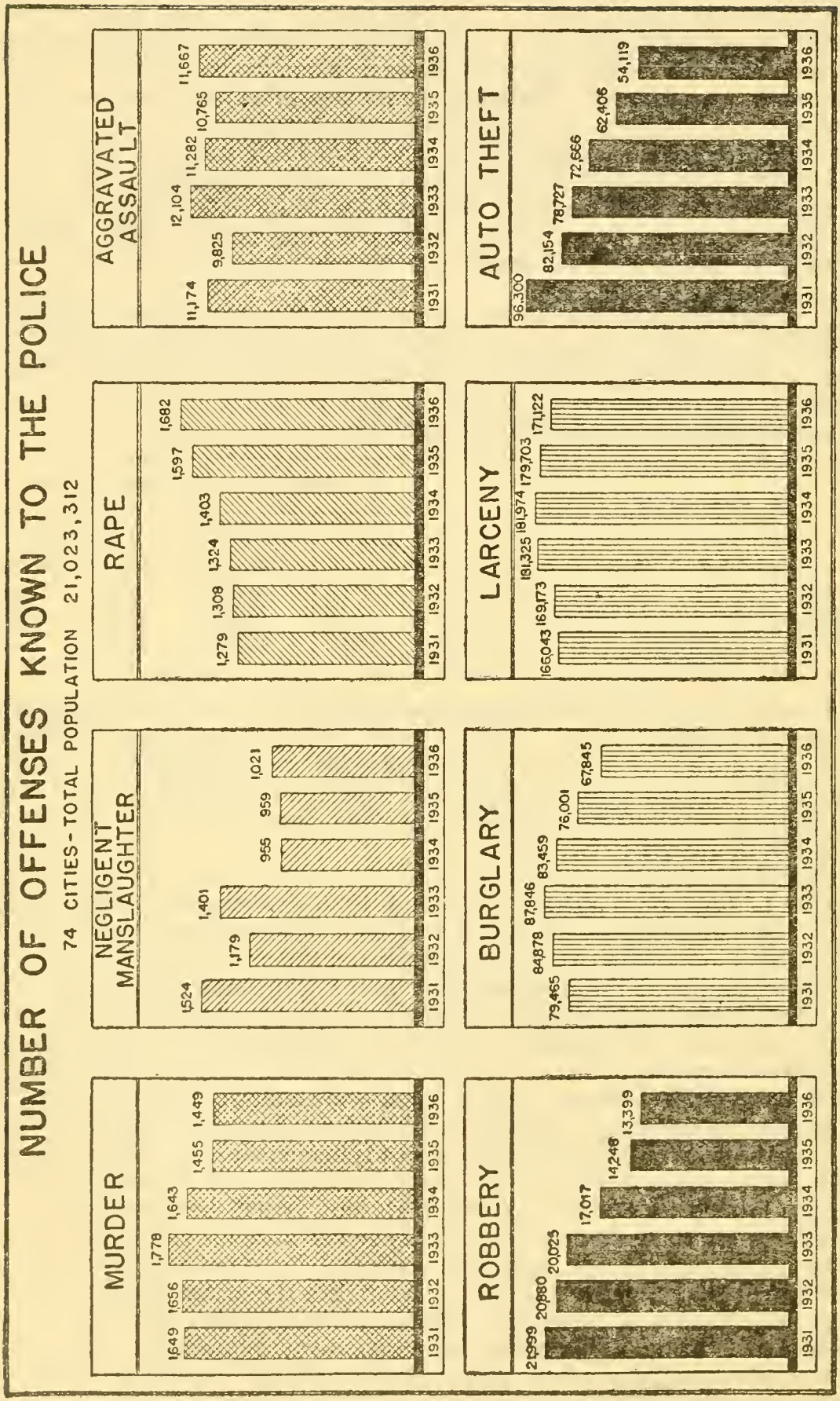
NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
74 CITIES - TOTAL POPULATION 21,023,312
MURDER
1649
1656
1778
1643
1455
1449
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1524
1179
1401
955
959
1021
RAPE
1279
1308
1324
1403
1597
1682
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
11,174
9,825
12,104
11,282
10,765
11,667
ROBBERY
20,988
20,023
17,017
14,248
13,399
BURGLARY
79,465
84,878
87,846
83,459
76,001
67,845
LARCENY
160,043
169,173
181,325
181,974
179,703
171,122
AUTO THEFT
96,300
82,154
78,727
72,666
62,406
54,119
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

FIGURE 18.

resulting from automobile accidents, in which it was not thought that there was present a degree of negligence sufficient to warrant prosecution, has undoubtedly played a large part in bringing about the reduced figures for the years subsequent to 1933.

TABLE 76.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 74 cities over 100,000, January to December, inclusive, 1931–36*

[Total population 21,023,312, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,649	1,524	1,279	21,999	11,174	79,465	166,043	96,300
1932	1,656	1,179	1,308	20,880	9,825	84,878	169,173	82,154
1933	1,778	1,401	1,324	20,025	12,104	87,846	181,325	78,727
1934	1,643	955	1,403	17,017	11,282	83,459	181,974	72,666
1935	1,455	959	1,597	14,248	10,765	76,001	179,703	62,406
1936	1,449	1,021	1,682	13,399	11,667	67,845	171,122	54,119
Daily average:								
1931	4.5	4.2	3.5	60.3	30.6	217.7	454.9	263.8
1932	4.5	3.2	3.6	57.0	26.8	231.9	462.2	224.5
1933	4.9	3.8	3.6	54.9	33.2	240.7	496.8	215.7
1934	4.5	2.6	3.8	46.6	30.9	228.7	498.6	199.1
1935	4.0	2.6	4.4	39.0	29.5	208.2	492.3	171.0
1936	4.0	2.8	4.6	36.6	31.9	185.4	467.5	147.9

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 77 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 74 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only three or four police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available for all urban communities in the State.

In table 78 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

In table 79 may be found crime rates for the nine geographic divisions of the country, with the cities in each division being segregated into six groups according to size. This information is presented in order to make possible comparisons between the figures for an individual community and the average figures for cities of the same size which are located in the same section of the United States.

TABLE 77.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1936*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 163 cities; total population, 5,502,337	2	12	10	25	58	56	163
Middle Atlantic: 437 cities; total population, 18,312,462	6	11	22	28	118	252	437
East North Central: 427 cities; total population, 15,974,707	9	10	25	51	102	230	427
West North Central: 197 cities; total population, 4,878,046	4	5	7	11	47	123	197
South Atlantic: [1] 104 cities; total population, 4,313,706	3	6	13	14	22	46	104
East South Central: 40 cities; total population, 1,723,841	3	2	3	3	15	14	40
West South Central: 93 cities; total population, 3,248,839	3	5	6	10	19	50	93
Mountain: 65 cities; total population, 1,179,202	1	1	2	6	14	41	65
Pacific: 132 cities; total population, 5,238,951	5	4	6	11	33	73	132
New England:							
Maine			1	1	6	7	15
New Hampshire			1	1	4	6	12
Vermont				1	2	6	9
Massachusetts	1	8	5	11	35	31	91
Rhode Island	1		2	4	4	3	14
Connecticut		4	1	7	7	3	22
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	5	10	41	88	151
New Jersey	1	4	6	10	27	54	102
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	8	50	110	184
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	15	30	69	126
Indiana	1	4	3	8	11	27	54
Illinois	1	1	7	13	29	51	102
Michigan	1	2	8	7	19	58	95
Wisconsin	1		3	8	13	25	50
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			10	53	66
Iowa		1	3	6	5	16	31
Missouri	2		2	2	7	16	29
North Dakota				1	3	5	9
South Dakota				1	5	4	10
Nebraska		1	1		6	11	19
Kansas		2	1	1	11	18	33
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	3	1	7
Virginia		2	1	4	4	10	21
West Virginia			3	1	2	11	17
North Carolina			4	2	6	7	19
South Carolina			2	1			3
Georgia	1		3	1	4	4	13
Florida		3		3	3	10	19
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	1	4	5	12
Tennessee	1	2			3	5	11
Alabama	1		1	1	2	4	9
Mississippi			1	1	6		8
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	1	5	8
Louisiana	1		1	2	4	5	13
Oklahoma		2		2	5	24	33
Texas	2	3	4	5	9	16	39
Mountain:							
Montana				2	2	5	9
Idaho					2	5	7
Wyoming					2	3	5
Colorado	1		1	1	5	10	18
New Mexico				1	2	1	4
Arizona			1	1		5	7
Utah		1		1		9	11
Nevada					1	3	4
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	8	5	18
Oregon	1			1	4	5	11
California	3	2	6	8	21	63	103

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 78.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, by States*

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1.0	5.8	14.9	10.5	237.3	455.2	181.1
Middle Atlantic	4.0	8.4	26.8	35.5	[1] 174.6	[1] 328.2	[1] 150.2
East North Central	4.8	8.5	84.6	36.4	290.4	691.3	169.2
West North Central	4.4	4.7	52.9	19.1	294.0	808.5	226.9
South Atlantic [2]	17.5	9.0	88.1	[3] 162.9	478.7	1,128.9	286.9
East South Central	21.3	5.5	107.4	143.3	480.6	781.7	241.1
West South Central	17.1	6.2	63.8	89.0	432.2	1,217.9	214.9
Mountain	7.5	9.2	56.4	23.0	383.5	1,012.5	316.3
Pacific	3.5	10.1	61.8	28.2	472.3	1,062.4	409.5
New England:							
Maine	2.1	4.2	17.5	10.8	274.7	433.0	205.1
New Hampshire	0.5	6.8	4.7	9.4	182.0	283.1	40.7
Vermont	2.2	11.8	16.1	1.1	127.0	383.3	89.4
Massachusetts	0.9	7.1	16.5	10.5	235.7	435.1	204.6
Rhode Island	0.7	0.7	7.4	8.4	170.0	452.5	79.9
Connecticut	1.4	4.4	15.2	12.8	293.4	567.1	191.2
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	4.0	9.2	15.7	31.1	[4] 158.6	[4] 399.1	[4] 129.6
New Jersey	3.6	6.8	32.0	57.7	259.4	482.3	175.2
Pennsylvania	4.2	7.5	46.1	34.3	147.0	216.3	152.0
East North Central:							
Ohio	6.5	6.2	82.3	37.9	328.7	860.0	209.9
Indiana	5.5	7.6	63.6	44.5	301.8	755.2	245.6
Illinois	5.4	6.2	131.1	39.9	342.9	430.0	116.6
Michigan	2.9	16.6	55.7	37.4	220.9	908.0	190.0
Wisconsin	1.2	5.7	11.8	7.2	131.3	554.6	105.6
West North Central:							
Minnesota	1.4	4.5	49.6	14.9	344.9	574.4	296.5
Iowa	1.2	4.4	51.1	12.1	290.2	805.9	197.5
Missouri	8.5	5.3	59.7	27.9	264.1	981.9	209.1
North Dakota	2.9	2.9	38.0	6.7	308.8	545.4	143.5
South Dakota	1.8	17.5	32.4	4.4	204.2	598.7	253.3
Nebraska	4.1	1.4	39.6	14.3	146.4	480.2	249.6
Kansas	4.3	4.3	59.8	20.3	402.7	1,158.2	158.1
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	5.9	0.8	16.7	43.5	223.6	629.7	230.3
Maryland	7.4	9.7	66.6	9.0	245.6	459.2	254.5
Virginia	18.0	12.3	79.1	261.7	525.4	1,631.7	258.7
West Virginia	10.3	6.7	41.9	93.8	290.8	787.5	180.6
North Carolina	27.6	8.7	60.3	[5] 458.6	447.6	740.6	270.9
South Carolina	15.9	6.2	38.6	102.7	150.3	1,623.4	132.4
Georgia	31.8	8.9	122.8	132.6	718.5	1,474.9	291.1
Florida	21.4	3.7	100.1	268.0	787.2	1,486.9	258.1
East South Central:							
Kentucky	14.7	6.2	124.1	128.9	591.5	914.0	266.5
Tennessee	25.2	5.6	139.2	207.5	408.6	577.8	280.5
Alabama	27.5	4.3	71.1	95.7	481.2	922.0	200.6
Mississippi	10.7	6.5	38.1	79.1	409.3	757.3	129.1
West South Central:							
Arkansas	11.6	4.5	78.5	105.5	445.1	1,148.1	133.1
Louisiana	18.1	4.1	43.9	121.0	237.5	484.3	154.4
Oklahoma	10.0	6.1	78.0	51.7	440.5	1,315.9	123.2
Texas	19.8	7.1	65.4	88.2	506.7	1,484.8	280.0
Mountain:							
Montana	3.1	4.7	50.4	17.3	217.9	1,218.7	306.0
Idaho	3.0	10.5	19.6	15.0	296.3	770.0	243.6
Wyoming	6.6	8.2	23.1	6.6	238.9	1,112.3	184.6
Colorado	7.5	9.6	53.7	17.5	317.3	827.2	208.3
New Mexico	7.3	5.5	34.7	36.6	438.7	1,486.1	144.4
Arizona	17.5	18.3	116.7	56.7	537.8	1,231.5	776.3
Utah	5.5	6.4	55.5	20.9	563.2	1,028.2	377.7
Nevada	13.1	10.5	75.8	39.2	569.6	1,518.0	525.2
Pacific:							
Washington	3.0	2.0	59.9	21.8	615.9	1,119.2	370.5
Oregon	1.6	3.0	104.2	14.0	636.7	1,433.8	275.8
California	3.8	12.5	57.7	31.0	425.6	1,011.1	431.7

[1] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 436 cities with a total population of 11,158,162.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 103 cities with a total population of 4,235,006.
[4] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 150 cities.
[5] The rate for aggravated assault is based on reports of 18 cities.

TABLE 79.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic Division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND							
Group I	1.1	7.0	20.8	16.9	143.8	368.9	304.0
Group II	1.0	4.7	12.2	10.4	320.9	589.0	228.2
Group III	1.5	3.8	15.3	6.0	238.8	495.5	154.6
Group IV	.8	6.2	17.5	10.0	292.6	476.5	143.9
Group V	.7	6.2	11.0	8.9	176.6	359.3	68.6
Group VI	1.7	9.2	12.6	7.0	157.1	236.7	53.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC							
Group I	5.1	9.4	30.0	38.8	[1] 150.2	[1] 296.3	[1] 185.3
Group II	2.1	8.8	26.1	41.5	255.0	421.6	199.6
Group III	3.1	6.2	31.1	39.4	227.1	403.7	178.4
Group IV	2.4	7.3	19.3	26.7	200.6	391.7	130.2
Group V	2.3	6.5	17.3	25.8	148.5	306.1	93.9
Group VI	2.2	5.5	15.0	16.5	117.0	219.0	51.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL							
Group I	6.2	10.0	120.5	46.5	330.5	766.2	171.2
Group II	5.3	8.0	62.5	56.8	324.8	830.8	265.9
Group III	3.7	7.2	62.4	25.3	272.4	690.9	191.0
Group IV	2.5	6.8	35.9	18.2	254.3	670.3	178.7
Group V	2.9	6.3	35.9	12.0	203.2	504.4	115.1
Group VI	2.2	5.4	28.2	16.9	168.3	301.3	74.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL							
Group I	6.9	5.3	61.4	26.7	287.6	794.6	273.1
Group II	3.8	2.5	65.6	17.4	336.1	843.2	237.7
Group III	1.8	3.5	60.7	17.4	391.6	916.1	245.3
Group IV	1.1	4.9	55.9	11.9	287.1	946.0	195.2
Group V	2.9	6.3	34.5	12.4	308.9	1,016.2	210.2
Group VI	2.7	4.3	23.8	9.7	177.8	415.0	89.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC							
Group I [2]	15.5	11.6	129.0	58.8	483.5	962.8	387.3
Group II	16.9	6.6	102.2	306.5	734.6	1,619.8	300.3
Group III	22.1	8.0	58.3	[3] 169.0	414.1	1,221.0	222.4
Group IV	14.8	9.6	42.7	208.7	393.0	1,274.3	216.0
Group V	17.1	6.6	38.5	262.5	296.4	804.6	169.1
Group VI	23.0	5.0	44.3	132.6	291.9	480.6	126.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL							
Group I	18.9	5.3	123.5	152.9	627.5	910.1	226.4
Group II	31.5	3.7	115.1	194.2	390.6	817.8	454.3
Group III	17.9	5.8	124.5	158.2	341.2	634.5	221.0
Group IV	15.3	11.5	96.6	64.1	458.0	688.4	175.9
Group V	21.9	5.7	52.6	96.4	215.2	519.8	148.6
Group VI	27.9	4.9	42.5	76.5	337.4	518.3	88.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL							
Group I	24.7	6.3	60.5	100.9	398.9	1,206.1	286.1
Group II	11.8	7.6	94.0	66.7	549.8	1,472.3	236.9
Group III	15.3	3.8	49.5	146.4	487.6	1,370.1	191.8
Group IV	8.9	2.4	40.4	67.4	370.5	1,034.3	132.3
Group V	19.9	9.3	52.6	96.6	358.1	1,135.6	133.1
Group VI	14.0	5.5	43.3	51.5	276.3	594.1	97.9
MOUNTAIN							
Group I	9.5	7.2	60.7	22.2	358.1	542.3	218.3
Group II	4.2	6.9	68.0	25.0	651.9	1,025.0	397.4
Group III	17.6	15.7	118.4	41.1	553.8	1,410.0	829.7
Group IV	6.3	9.2	59.3	24.8	359.5	1,448.3	386.7
Group V	6.5	9.4	40.7	16.9	301.7	1,350.1	270.4
Group VI	4.7	9.9	27.6	18.5	266.1	744.1	141.2
PACIFIC							
Group I	3.9	12.6	75.3	30.3	508.9	1,006.1	483.4
Group II	3.9	6.3	48.9	28.0	428.3	1,011.8	834.2
Group III	2.4	7.1	78.8	41.6	507.7	1,473.9	895.3
Group IV	1.7	5.5	31.1	23.2	512.6	1,051.4	284.5
Group V	2.8	5.6	29.2	9.1	353.5	1,170.4	291.6
Group VI	3.4	9.1	27.7	25.3	335.5	962.3	234.4

[1] The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 5 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.
[3] The rate for aggravated assault is based on reports of 12 cities.

Data for Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the calendar year 1936 is shown in table 80. The compilation has been expanded so as to include the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants (since 1934 this tabulation has been limited to the figures received from police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants). Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 74 and 79 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, cities over 25,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						Over $50	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex		1	3	22	78	9	232	45
Akron, Ohio	13	33	159	132	1,061	279	1,492	300
Albany, N. Y	5	2	16	40	317	84	682	284
Albuquerque, N. Mex	2	1	7	8	130	32	367	60
Alhambra, Calif			2		321	4	198	71
Aliquippa, Pa	3		7	11	49	6	53	24
Allentown, Pa	2	1	17	4	122	29	281	165
Alton, Ill	2	7	14	47	124	25	184	101
Altoona, Pa	4	6	6	1	115	13	104	74
Amarillo, Tex	6		4	58	98	46	98	58
Amsterdam, N. Y			2	3	39	9	75	24
Anderson, Ind	1	4	22	4	50	17	73	109
Ann Arbor, Mich			8	1	21	52	146	17
Arlington, Mass				3	102	11	122	22
Asheville, N. C	14	4	38	368	164	65	178	136
Atlanta, Ga	118	30	600	375	2,960	728	3,682	1,268
Atlantic City, N. J	4	7	79	124	567	361	1,314	218
Augusta, Ga	20	11	33	125	506	48	969	81
Auburn, N. Y		1	3	1	25	9	134	17
Aurora, Ill		2	16	2	81	33	129	49
Austin, Tex	11	1	31	43	550	145	1,617	185
Bakersfield, Calif	3	3	25	16	171	62	570	174
Baltimore, Md	66	85	593	38	2,103	691	2,863	2,133
Bangor, Maine	1	2	5	5	99	42	318	120
Barberton, Ohio		1	2		31	3	20	5
Baton Rouge, La	4		11	35	167	20	235	20
Battle Creek, Mich	3	2	10	2	145	28	440	109
Bay City, Mich	1		2	2	120	29	480	130
Beaumont, Tex	7		8	89	182	35	117	99
Belleville, Ill		10	17	1	68	3	12	9
Belleville, N. J		2		2	44		10	8
Bellingham, Wash		1	4	1	82	10	206	27
Berkeley, Calif		5	18	11	194	30	839	71
Berwyn, Ill		2	24		86	3	86	11
Bethlehem, Pa	1	5	75	22	58	21	54	86
Beverly, Mass		3	2	1	27	3	64	20
Binghamton, N. Y	2	3	7	5	108	24	242	159
Birmingham, Ala	70	8	227	171	1,829	448	2,713	603
Bloomfield, N. J		1	10		129	11	172	42
Bloomington, Ill			41	11	205	46	243	131
Boston, Mass	9	71	201	140	1,057	795	2,081	2,911
Bridgeport, Conn	3	1	23	2	371	161	728	332
Bristol, Conn			2		60	13	61	5
Brockton, Mass	1	6	22	1	178	55	402	105
Brookline, Mass		2	9	2	227	58	143	180
Brownsville, Tex		4			87	5	112	6
Buffalo, N. Y	11	43	159	222	609	286	1,683	923
Burlington, Iowa		1	6	6	41	6	111	29
Burlington, Vt	1	6	9	1	61	11	248	41
Butte, Mont		1	36	1	71	53	286	200
Cambridge, Mass	1	12	27	13	301	70	519	460
Camden, N. J	2	22	101	163	322	254	322	277
Canton, Ohio	7	9	133	111	557	(1)	969	242
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	7	13	6	88	58	376	110
Central Falls, R. I			4	2	20	4	106	10
Charleston, S. C	2		38	8	135	187	1,168	60
Charleston, W. Va	11	2	27	63	224	(1)	966	196
Charlotte, N. C	55		101	239	623	68	402	340
Chattanooga, Tenn	(2)	(2)	145	(2)	662	129	1,435	458
Chelsea, Mass		5	14	10	316	21	189	105
Chester, Pa	16	4	26	41	100	26	195	151
Chicago, Ill	221	198	5,895	1,589	13,772	3,302	11,669	3,527
Chicopee, Mass	1	4	2		59	12	117	29
Cicero, Ill		3	64	7	133	28	48	56
Cincinnati, Ohio	61	50	497	394	1,794	691	4,453	946
Cleveland, Ohio	86	35	1,123	210	2,507	277	9,217	2,172
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		11	23	1	101	21	277	43
Clifton, N. J	1	8	24	5	104	16	116	39
Clinton, Iowa		5	15		66	70	152	13
Colorado Springs, Colo		6	6	4	103	22	563	67
Columbia, S. C	11	8	8	133	24	55	526	29
Columbus, Ga	6	3	19	44	197	30	481	79
Columbus, Ohio	14	12	485	144	1,888	573	3,270	963
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1	1	30	2	65	59	442	45
Covington, Ky	3	3	172	88	206	155	207	143
Cranston, R. I		2	4	1	41	39	178	24

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						Over $50	Under $50	
Cumberland, Md			2	1	66	26	254	66
Dallas, Tex	105	21	214	320	1,786	233	7,449	1,156
Danville, Ill	2	1	31	3	104	4	339	78
Danville, Va	7	5	30	115	141	36	420	80
Davenport, Iowa		2	12		227	24	577	80
Dayton, Ohio	27	2	111	146	608	68	2,412	551
Dearborn, Mich		3	26	8	165	37	424	145
Decatur, Ill	5	1	41	14	234	55	323	100
Denver, Colo	28	21	178	65	1,050	318	1,272	640
Des Moines, Iowa	4	3	110	20	666	58	1,645	557
Detroit, Mich	66	417	1,204	942	3,152	796	17,132	3,347
Dubuque, Iowa		1	5		52	17	258	47
Duluth, Minn			36	3	303	125	769	149
East Chicago, Ind	12	9	18	42	68	18	119	91
East Cleveland, Ohio		1	12		156	9	226	39
Easton, Pa		5	4	1	51	18	82	8
East Orange, N. J	1		8	3	242	36	131	60
East Providence, R. I			2	3	98	5	152	21
East St. Louis, Ill	20	21	92	147	107	75	192	294
Eau Claire, Wis		2	3	1	23	6	44	25
Elgin, Ill			4	1	55	21	151	34
Elizabeth, N. J	1	4	35	20	353	79	433	153
Elkhart, Ind	1	11	4	6	108	21	363	22
Elmira, N. Y	1	1	11	1	141	20	243	57
El Paso, Tex	11	7	51	34	417	45	955	183
Elyria, Ohio	1		5		45	15	110	30
Enid, Okla	2		5	2	85	14	282	17
Erie, Pa	4	13	36	29	433	68	324	299
Evanston, Ill	2	4	81	25	207	61	371	43
Evansville, Ind	4	12	49	30	233	42	1,012	379
Everett, Mass		8	16	10	185	31	265	43
Everett, Wash			9	1	139	10	448	88
Fall River, Mass		12	19	2	870	31	296	170
Fargo, N. Dak			17	2	141	50	223	59
Fitchburg, Mass			2		87	8	189	59
Flint, Mich	4	49	95	159	671	184	1,887	474
Fond du Lac, Wis			2	1	62	10	90	58
Fort Smith, Ark	8		21	11	81	13	140	58
Fort Wayne, Ind	2	1	46	13	351	75	1,186	320
Fort Worth, Tex	26	16	73	88	1,160	85	2,825	300
Fresno, Calif	1	2	78	15	423	104	879	354
Gadsden, Ala	6	4	18	6	41	60	104	75
Galesburg, Ill	2		19	1	86	10	146	78
Gary, Ind	9	5	101	137	251	33	340	203
Glendale, Calif		4	12		345	35	732	243
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	18	26	20	547	69	1,400	274
Great Falls, Mont	1	2	11	9	51	49	606	81
Green Bay, Wis		1	1		98	8	233	133
Greensboro, N. C	4		28	91	177	77	129	179
Greenville, S. C	10	1	10	8	59	15	404	103
Hackensack, N. J	1	2	7	32	62	5	105	45
Hagerstown, Md	1		5	2	26	16	206	51
Hamilton, Ohio	2		33	4	82		351	108
Hammond, Ind		5	29	19	181	30	319	105
Hamtramck, Mich	1	8	146	13	252	83	525	175
Harrisburg, Pa	1	6	46	45	270	86	565	216
Hartford, Conn	4	8	9	42	702	194	1,364	327
Haverhill, Mass	1		10	1	212	32	124	108
Highland Park, Mich	1	5	44	5	401	91	330	132
High Point, N. C	8	7	11	186	119	30	212	64
Hoboken, N. J	2	1	10	7	122	48	49	56
Houston, Tex	70	25	271	251	1,655	346	3,675	1,142
Huntington, W. Va	10	12	66	131	408	408	706	224
Huntington Park, Calif	2	4	15	2	241	37	168	124
Hutchinson, Kans		1	13	4	50	4	508	84
Indianapolis, Ind	38	21	401	287	1,793	572	3,794	1,447
Inglewood, Calif		2	3	4	101	26	157	51
Irvington, N. J		3	11	2	288	56	210	70
Jackson, Mich	1	3	8	12	174	18	653	118
Jackson, Miss	8	3	15	45	276	(1)	578	119
Jacksonville, Fla	31	4	177	181	1,289	565	2,721	832
Jamestown, N. Y	1	3	9		79	12	130	49
Johnstown, Pa	1	1	5	1	70	15	115	147
Joliet, Ill	3		20	18	89	14	141	73
Joplin, Mo	1	2	77	5	294	(1)	650	186
Kalamazoo, Mich	1	2	30	5	218	63	1,033	206
Kansas City, Kans	8	10	187	50	751	(1)	916	236

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						Over $50	Under $50	
Kansas City, Mo	56	14	434	23	1,209	1,036	1,485	1,512
Kearny, N. J		1	6		51	15	32	33
Kenosha, Wis	2	3	2	2	54	13	140	31
Kingston, N. Y	1	1	1	5	33	6	4	18
Knoxville, Tenn	31	1	60	69	493	148	542	457
Kokomo, Ind	2	5	14	1	107	14	319	130
Lackawanna, N. Y	1	10	9	33	35	13	93	27
La Crosse, Wis	1	2	16	1	51	8	219	71
La Fayette, Ind		3	2	1	47	7	152	32
Lakewood, Ohio		2	21		242	25	130	60
Lancaster, Pa		2	1	8	109	34	289	57
Lansing, Mich	1	5	23	7	101	74	366	151
Lawrence, Mass	2	3	3	11	127	70	119	233
Lexington, Ky	16	3	62	229	389	88	1,160	142
Lima, Ohio	5	1	10	6	202	32	402	122
Lincoln, Nebr			17	13	116	41	361	237
Little Rock, Ark	10	4	73	124	471	(1)	1,166	103
Long Beach, Calif	3	17	84	49	967	245	1,578	621
Lorain, Ohio		1	18	16	141	41	320	63
Los Angeles, Calif	70	317	962	385	7,089	2,590	9,156	7,201
Louisville, Ky	34	21	320	425	2,308	575	3,120	971
Lowell, Mass	2	1	8	2	265	39	354	169
Lower Merion Twp., Pa		2	7		89	26	22	39
Lynchburg, Va	9	1	9	40	69	13	398	152
Lynn, Mass		9	23	12	423	78	815	184
Macon, Ga	23	6	55	93	328	38	700	172
Madison, Wis		7	24	4	152	93	406	128
Manchester, N. H	1	7	3	4	111	26	241	30
Mansfield, Ohio	3	7	11	2	116	47	346	80
Marion, Ohio	2	5	8	2	103	22	319	82
Massillon, Ohio	1	5	29	13	79	30	52	50
Maywood, Ill		1	12	4	60	2	98	8
McKeesport, Pa	1	7	52	95	80	70	116	124
Medford, Mass		1	6		228	20	297	37
Memphis, Tenn	56	16	506	707	1,211	115	786	356
Meriden, Conn			9		132	18	153	36
Meridian, Miss	2	6	22	5	260	56	260	24
Miami, Fla	23	4	257	1,058	1,391	227	1,096	572
Michigan City, Ind		6	30	19	76	26	72	40
Middletown, Conn		3		21	35	8	32	20
Middletown, Ohio	2	2	18	28	132	26	454	85
Milwaukee, Wis	9	38	30	65	524	230	3,341	532
Minneapolis, Minn	11	13	268	81	1,721	306	940	2,162
Mishawaka, Ind			2		78	19	136	43
Mobile, Ala	23	5	49	167	165	49	214	157
Moline, Ill	1	1	16	5	77	22	229	56
Monroe, La	4		21	2	106	12	358	43
Mount Vernon, N. Y	3		6	1	69	18	61	36
Muskegon, Mich		2	6	1	134	24	321	108
Muskogee, Okla	4		53	23	256	21	493	67
Nashua, N. H		2	2		117	8	140	15
Nashville, Tenn	53	9	247	449	549	(1)	1,492	755
New Albany, Ind	2		13	16	51	9	221	57
Newark, N. J	31	6	184	495	993	389	3,140	1,355
Newark, Ohio		2	4	5	69	14	303	70
New Bedford, Mass	1	13	8	16	372	76	863	169
New Britain, Conn		5	32	12	199	24	488	138
New Brunswick, N. J	1		12	15	135	19	170	174
Newburgh, N. Y		3	4	6	41	13	106	28
New Castle, Pa	1	4	41	6	96	6	185	117
New Haven, Conn	2	6	27	15	837	147	1,137	558
New London, Conn	1		4	1	60	13	155	50
New Orleans, La	89	21	160	505	815	315	850	754
Newport, Ky	8	2	61	56	178	44	196	85
Newport, R. I	1		7	1	68	13	121	18
Newport News, Va	9	9	33	80	215	41	121	100
New Rochelle, N. Y		2	6	55	75	39	80	78
Newton, Mass	5		2		134	(1)	227	60
New York City, N. Y	364	771	1,240	2,561	2,536	(1)	7,172	7,701
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1	2	15	48	271	53	362	173
Norfolk, Va	25	9	139	244	885	88	1,929	361
North Bergen Twp., N. J		3	1	10	92	11	84	41
Norristown, Pa	1	4	4	12	54	18	46	111
Norwood, Ohio			6	6	74	16	144	24
Oakland, Calif	6	28	221	139	1,405	217	3,263	1,052
Oak Park, Ill	1	2	47	3	237	45	877	77

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						Over $50	Under $50	
Ogden, Utah	5	4	20	8	263	66	683	243
Oklahoma City, Okla	21	9	195	141	778	167	3,051	223
Omaha, Nebr	12	1	103	40	188	36	441	607
Orange, N. J	2	1	14	58	86	17	100	39
Orlando, Fla	4	1	6	45	155	24	151	58
Oshkosh, Wis		2	5	1	52	12	181	28
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	4	12	17	108	21	142	35
Paducah, Ky	7	1	10	1	109	9	165	129
Parkersburg, W. Va	1	2	10	14	77	51	137	51
Pasadena, Calif	2	15	27	10	285	30	960	212
Passaic, N. J	5	20	27	49	225	48	188	218
Paterson, N. J	6	7	50	92	517	56	222	293
Pawtucket, R. I			8		84	114	552	100
Peoria, Ill	5	7	30	43	368	26	156	301
Petersburg, Va	9	10	7	73	132	43	582	19
Philadelphia, Pa	112	148	617	849	2,367	813	2,144	2,409
Phoenix, Ariz	14	14	82	35	391	159	862	725
Pittsburgh, Pa	42	71	1,122	156	1,454	673	1,101	2,284
Pittsfield, Mass		3	5	2	93	17	192	55
Plainfield, N. J	2	5	8	7	85	48	86	47
Pontiac, Mich	3		44	15	176	76	355	278
Port Arthur, Tex	7	2	17	46	75	18	226	86
Port Huron, Mich	1	5	7	5	56	4	327	64
Portland, Maine	1	1	22	9	339	(1)	340	261
Portland, Oreg	6	8	397	50	2,251	666	3,876	856
Portsmouth, Ohio		2	20	21	178	70	636	110
Portsmouth, Va	6	13	47	176	255	65	768	67
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	3	7	1	10	54	27	268	84
Providence, R. I	2	2	16	36	442	79	891	258
Pueblo, Colo	4	2	39	7	175	52	368	123
Quincy, Ill		7	29	11	129	3	67	66
Quincy, Mass		7	12	4	87	39	134	55
Racine, Wis		1	5	7	110	23	320	77
Reading, Pa	5	13	26	32	235	114	497	151
Revere, Mass		3	23	6	227	19	292	81
Richmond, Ind	2		16		119	16	158	54
Richmond, Va	29	33	179	768	1,498	441	4,084	686
Riverside, Calif		3	4	6	149	9	251	60
Roanoke, Va	15	4	37	58	92	88	682	153
Rochester, N. Y	6	11	25	54	609	143	1,529	470
Rock Island, Ill		1	30	9	115	17	254	109
Rome, N. Y	1	2	1	2	32	9	206	60
Royal Oak, Mich			16	1	45	8	41	35
Sacramento, Calif	8	8	204	138	824	145	1,935	643
Saginaw, Mich	4	6	27	21	167	66	1,001	173
St. Joseph, Mo	2	2	60	33	535	113	941	194
St. Louis, Mo	72	55	440	372	1,797	(1)	10,548	1,431
St. Paul, Minn	2	25	231	57	1,306	267	1,815	569
St. Petersburg, Fla	4	1	16	23	281	57	769	93
Salem, Mass		1	3	15	106	32	183	126
Salem, Oreg	1	1	13	1	96	19	162	80
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	10	98	36	940	109	1,369	573
San Angelo, Tex	4		1	15	63	18	201	82
San Antonio, Tex	34	20	341	295	1,496	707	2,607	1,120
San Bernardino, Calif		2	17	16	171	3	370	90
San Diego, Calif	9	14	48	32	209	126	704	574
San Francisco, Calif	22	21	369	242	1,377	(1)	6,901	3,561
San Jose, Calif		8	17	14	223	28	892	263
Santa Ana, Calif		1	1	7	119	7	233	66
Santa Barbara, Calif		2	15	26	176	41	626	149
Santa Monica, Calif	2	7	27	16	208	56	283	194
Savannah, Ga	13	1	11	22	239	214	1,820	73
Schenectady, N. Y	1		17	18	295	116	205	143
Scranton, Pa		8	21	53	336	61	376	230
Seattle, Wash	12	4	402	91	3,089	476	2,927	1,780
Sharon, Pa	1		4	5	27	8	60	32
Sheboygan, Wis	1	1	2		80	17	254	47
Shreveport, La	16	1	48	136	374	86	1,187	189
Sioux City, Iowa			114	21	409	36	280	241
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	1	2	11	1	63	50	80	193
Somerville, Mass	1	2	14	4	176	42	259	152
South Bend, Ind	2	1	42	5	278	76	330	212
Spokane, Wash	1	2	93	69	643	235	1,847	362
Springfield, Ill			102	6	359	5	871	280
Springfield, Mass		5	13	31	426	137	1,268	278

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1936, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						Over $50	Under $50	
Springfield, Mo	3	3	34	5	177	49	821	101
Springfield, Ohio	3	3	27	29	271	(1)	633	103
Stamford, Conn	1	3	10	2	78	51	175	80
Steubenville, Ohio	1	1	19	1	112	15	217	64
Superior, Wis			14		108	14	212	39
Syracuse, N. Y	2	30	31	25	430	117	930	504
Tacoma, Wash	8	1	40	2	502	48	700	254
Tampa, Fla	16		22	78	378	137	556	120
Terre Haute, Ind	1	8	65	12	116	30	454	92
Toledo, Ohio	10	32	289	126	1,174	186	2,860	1,074
Topeka, Kans	2	3	46	7	357	49	740	233
Trenton, N. J	2	10	50	113	460	107	625	376
Tucson, Ariz	5	5	42	21	122	65	189	145
Tulsa, Okla	13	14	156	71	921	316	2,020	230
Union City, N. J			2		2	16	62	121
University City, Mo		1	11	3	84	41	188	26
Upper Darby Township, Pa	2	10	4	42	60	18	37	93
Utica, N. Y	1	9	9	6	183	58	507	131
Waco, Tex	9	7	17	136	260	64	711	90
Waltham, Mass	1	1	14	2	125	24	259	83
Warren, Ohio		3	14	11	87	18	145	72
Washington, D. C	63	69	861	524	2,637	1,196	6,172	2,766
Washington, Pa	2		6	8	60	14	101	54
Waterbury, Conn		1	7	3	208	50	224	280
Waterloo, Iowa			12	4	99	3	423	56
Watertown, Mass		10	2	3	78	11	101	31
Watertown, N. Y		1		2	111	33	471	38
Waukegan, Ill	1		10	27	70	61	179	70
West Allis, Wis	1	8	4	6	46	18	389	33
West Hartford, Conn			2		31	12	24	16
West Haven, Conn		10	3		45	8	5	1
West Orange, N. J			2	1	46	19	60	13
West Palm Beach, Fla	2		3		223	161	675	53
Wheeling, W. Va	3	1	22	6	163	52	82	66
White Plains, N. Y	2	8	2	10	36	39	104	38
Wichita, Kans	3	4	25	10	461	70	1,879	123
Wichita Falls, Tex	2	8	13	52	189	36	1,033	39
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1	6	32	23	163	45	185	154
Wilkinsburg, Pa		1	9	14	104	10	70	50
Wilmington, Del	7	1	18	46	251	141	565	256
Wilmington, N. C	6	3	35	299	132	39	202	126
Winston-Salem, N. C	11	21	40	(2)	519	84	908	225
Woodbridge Township, N. J		4	5	11	107	6	118	23
Woonsocket, R. I			1	2	129	9	172	31
Worcester, Mass	3	5	15	22	626	221	246	532
Wyandotte, Mich		1	7	1	48		87	11
Yonkers, N. Y	8	10	6	34	141	14	234	220
York, Pa			4	3	35	16	27	103
Youngstown, Ohio	11	7	230	121	621	63	1,144	716
Zanesville, Ohio	2	6	4	6	52	19	176	56

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Not reported.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1936.

In compiling national crime data, the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 81, which is based on reports from 400 sheriffs, 80 police agencies in rural villages, and 6 State police organizations. For comparative purposes, there are presented below percentage distributions of rural and urban crimes (the urban data are based on figures shown in table 74):

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	4.1	4.2
			Aggravated assault	3.4	4.8
Larceny	52.5	46.7	Rape	.6	2.1
Burglary	22.8	29.6	Murder	.5	1.1
Auto theft	15.7	10.3	Manslaughter	.4	1.2

The above comparison discloses that whereas only 4.9 percent of the urban crimes are offenses against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault), 9.2 percent of the rural crimes reported fall within those classes. This may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes will tend to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person because such offenses are much more generally followed by arrests than are the less serious offenses against property.

TABLE 81.—*Offenses known, January to December 1936, inclusive, as reported by 400 sheriffs, 6 State police organizations, and 80 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	567	630	1,099	2,135	2,454	15,189	23,897	5,294

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States.

In table 82 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and other nonresidents.

TABLE 82.—*Number of offenses known in United States possessions, January to December 1936.*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over $50	Under $50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population, 73,325; number of offenses known	5	-------	8	-------	7	22	3	143	10
Honolulu, city and county, population, 202,923; number of offenses known	4	27	13	14	46	932	124	1,686	272
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population, 39,367; number of offenses known	2	3	4	8	15	81	12	240	81
Puerto Rico:									
Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	831	121	82	48	1,940	750	112	3,565	84

Data from Supplementary Offense Reports.

In tables 83–86 there is presented the more detailed information concerning major offenses included in the reports received from the police departments of 41 cities with an aggregate population of 14,467,797. The period covered is the calendar year 1936.

Table 83 reveals that more than one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 11,222 robberies reported, 7,105 (63.3 percent) were committed on city highways, and 3,526 (31.4 percent) were robberies of commercial establishments.

The 41 police departments represented in the tabulation reported 46,864 burglaries, one-half of which were committed in dwelling houses. With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that 77 percent were committed during the night, and 23 percent during the daytime. With reference to residences, however, the proportion of daytime burglaries was larger, amounting to 37 percent.

The figures for larceny disclose that 12.7 percent were cases in which the property stolen exceeded $50 in value. In 61.9 percent of the cases the value of the property stolen was from $5 to $50, and was less than $5 in the remaining 25.4 percent of the larcenies. The tabulation also reflects that 1.6 percent of the thefts were cases of pocket-picking and that 3 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 83.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1936; 41 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,467,797, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	582	Over $50	12,069
Statutory	453	$5 to $50	59,013
Total	1,035	Under $5	24,254
Robbery:		Total	95,336
Highway	7,105		
Commercial house	2,641		
Oil station	699	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Chain store	181	Pocket-picking	1,502
Residence	246	Purse-snatching	2,873
Bank	5	All other	90,961
Miscellaneous	345	Total	95,336
Total	11,222		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	15,005		
Committed during day	8,698		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	21,105		
Committed during day	2,056		
Total	46,864		

The figures presented in table 84 show that the police departments of the 41 cities represented reported 26,226 automobiles stolen during the year, of which 24,755 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles amounts to 94.4.

TABLE 84.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to December, inclusive, 1936; 41 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,467,797, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	26,226
Number of automobiles recovered	24,755
Percentage recovered	94.4

The value of property stolen and the value of property recovered are shown in table 85, as reported by 41 police departments. The total value of property stolen was $15,672,857.86. Property recovered was valued at $9,864,398.50 (62.9 percent). Automobiles constitute a large portion of the property represented in table 85. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was $7,018,791.71, and the value of recoveries was $1,701,609.75 (24.2 percent).

TABLE 85.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to December, inclusive, 1936; 41 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,467,797, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$1,794,436.35	$276,433.70	15.4
Jewelry and precious metals	1,946,968.81	403,003.53	20.7
Furs	279,234.43	32,921.43	11.8
Clothing	954,976.99	251,191.67	26.3
Locally stolen automobiles	8,654,066.15	8,162,788.75	94.3
Miscellaneous	2,043,175.13	738,059.42	36.1
Total	15,672,857.86	9,864,398.50	62.9

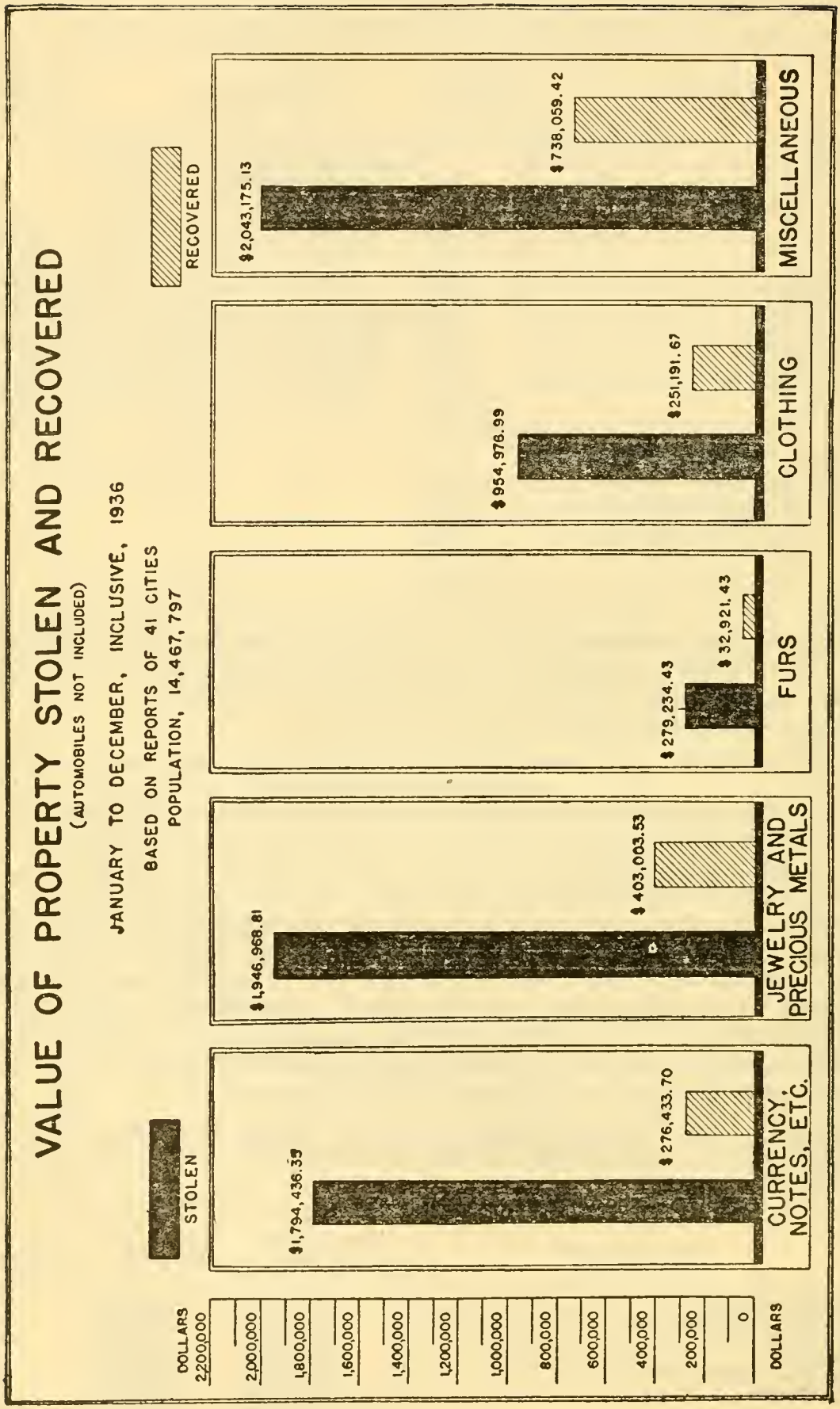
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
(AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED)
JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1936
BASED ON REPORTS OF 41 CITIES
POPULATION, 14,467,797
STOLEN
RECOVERED
DOLLARS
2,200,000
2,000,000
1,800,000
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
DOLLARS
$1,794,436.35
$276,433.70
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.
$1,946,968.81
$403,003.53
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS
$279,234.43
$32,921.43
FURS
$954,976.99
$251,191.67
CLOTHING
$2,043,175.13
$738,059.42
MISCELLANEOUS

FIGURE 19.

The value of property stolen in connection with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft is shown for individual types of crimes in table 86. It should be noted that this compilation is based on the reports of 40 police departments, whereas, tables 83–85 were based on reports from 41 departments.

The average value of property stolen per offense is lowest for larceny and highest for auto theft. In connection with this tabulation, it should be noted that the figures representing the number of actual offenses include attempted crimes in which no thefts occurred and for which no property values are shown. This naturally has the effect of reducing the average property loss per offense.

TABLE 86.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1936; 40 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,189,897, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Robbery	10,991	$1,535,132.89	$139.67
Burglary	45,560	2,838,120.89	62.29
Larceny-theft	93,253	2,931,181.38	31.43
Auto theft	25,657	8,021,016.65	312.62
Total	175,461	15,325,451.81	87.34

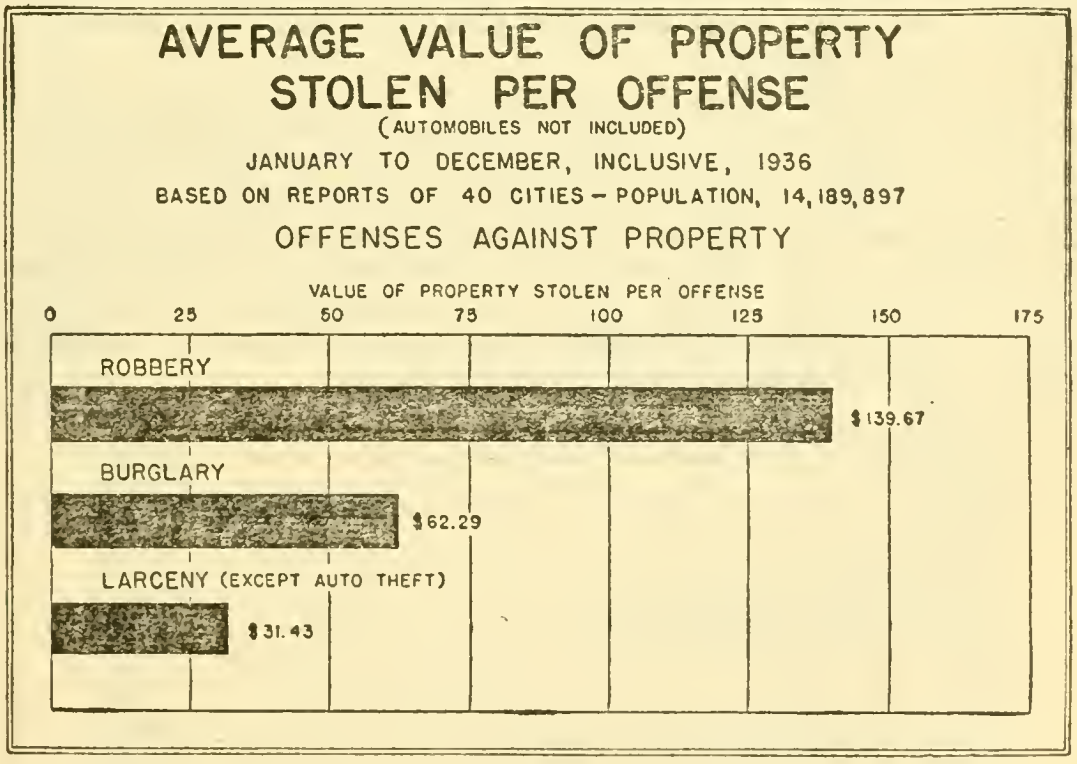

FIGURE 20.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During 1936 the F B I examined 461,589 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for prior years, which were as follows: 1935—392,251; 1934—343,582. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor necessarily as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

Despite the increase in the number of arrest records examined during 1936, there was a decrease in the number of records reflecting arrests for murder, robbery, and burglary, as compared with 1935. Arrests for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft constituted 31.1 percent of the arrest records examined during 1936, whereas, arrests for those types of offenses numbered 36.6 percent of all arrests during 1935. Notwithstanding the decrease referred to above, there were numerous arrests for major violations during 1936, as reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	6, 767
Robbery	13, 215
Assault	27, 934
Burglary	29, 686
Larceny (except auto theft)	54, 733
Auto theft	11, 398
Embezzlement and fraud	14, 410
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3, 233
Forgery and counterfeiting	6, 451
Rape	5, 132
Narcotic drug laws	3, 896
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	6, 019
Driving while intoxicated	19, 028
Gambling	5, 874
Arson	821
Total	208, 597

Of the total of 461,589 arrest records examined, 33,670 (7.3 percent) represented females. The proportion of females arrested during 1936 shows a slight increase over the figures for prior years. For 1935 and 1934 the percentage was 6.9 each year.

Women were found to be most frequently arrested for larceny, 4,664 (13.9 percent) of the total of 33,670 being charged with that type of violation. Other offenses frequently charged against females were as follows:

Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,421
Drunkenness	3,805
Vagrancy	2,774
Assault	2,426
Disorderly conduct	2,354
Violation of liquor laws	1,278

In addition, 679 women were charged with criminal homicide and 637 with robbery.

TABLE 87.—*Distribution of Arrests by Sex, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	6,767	6,088	679	1.5	1.4	2.0
Robbery	13,215	12,578	637	2.9	2.9	1.9
Assault	27,934	25,508	2,426	6.1	6.0	7.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,686	29,126	560	6.4	6.8	1.7
Larceny—theft	54,733	50,069	4,664	11.9	11.8	13.9
Auto theft	11,398	11,189	209	2.5	2.6	.6
Embezzlement and fraud	14,410	13,737	673	3.1	3.2	2.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,233	2,952	281	.7	.7	.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,451	6,046	405	1.4	1.4	1.2
Arson	821	747	74	.2	.2	.2
Rape	5,132	5,132		1.1	1.2	.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,873	1,452	3,421	1.1	.3	10.2
Other sex offenses	6,713	5,644	1,069	1.5	1.3	3.2
Narcotic drug laws	3,896	3,182	714	.8	.7	2.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,019	5,806	213	1.3	1.4	.6
Offenses against family and children	5,686	5,527	159	1.2	1.3	.5
Liquor laws	9,537	8,259	1,278	2.1	1.9	3.8
Driving while intoxicated	19,028	18,555	473	4.1	4.3	1.4
Road and driving laws	3,284	3,239	45	.7	.8	.1
Parking violations	11	11		(1)	(1)	.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,849	5,736	113	1.3	1.3	.8
Disorderly conduct	19,098	16,744	2,354	4.1	3.9	7.0
Drunkenness	72,729	68,924	3,805	15.7	16.2	11.3
Vagrancy	37,057	34,283	2,774	8.0	8.0	8.2
Gambling	5,874	5,445	429	1.3	1.3	1.3
Suspicion	53,629	49,298	4,331	11.6	11.5	12.9
Not stated	5,599	5,225	374	1.2	1.2	1.1
All other offenses	28,927	27,417	1,510	6.2	6.4	4.5
Total	461,589	427,919	33,670	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The table showing the ages of persons arrested indicates that there were more arrests for age 22 than for any other single age group. This is contrary to the figures for 1932–35, during which period persons 19 years old outnumbered those of other ages. It is of interest to note, however, that the shift in the frequency of arrests to ages 21–22 was first evidenced in the figures for the last half of 1935. During 1936 the age groups in which arrests occurred most frequently were as follows:

Age:	*Number arrested*
22	20, 519
21	20, 395
19	19, 250
23	19, 245

The compilation disclosed that 80,358 (17.4 percent) of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old; 78,394 (17.0 percent) were between the ages of 21 and 24; making a total of 158,752 (34.4 percent) less than 25 years old. In addition, there were 79,111 (17.1 percent) persons arrested between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 237,863 (51.5 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

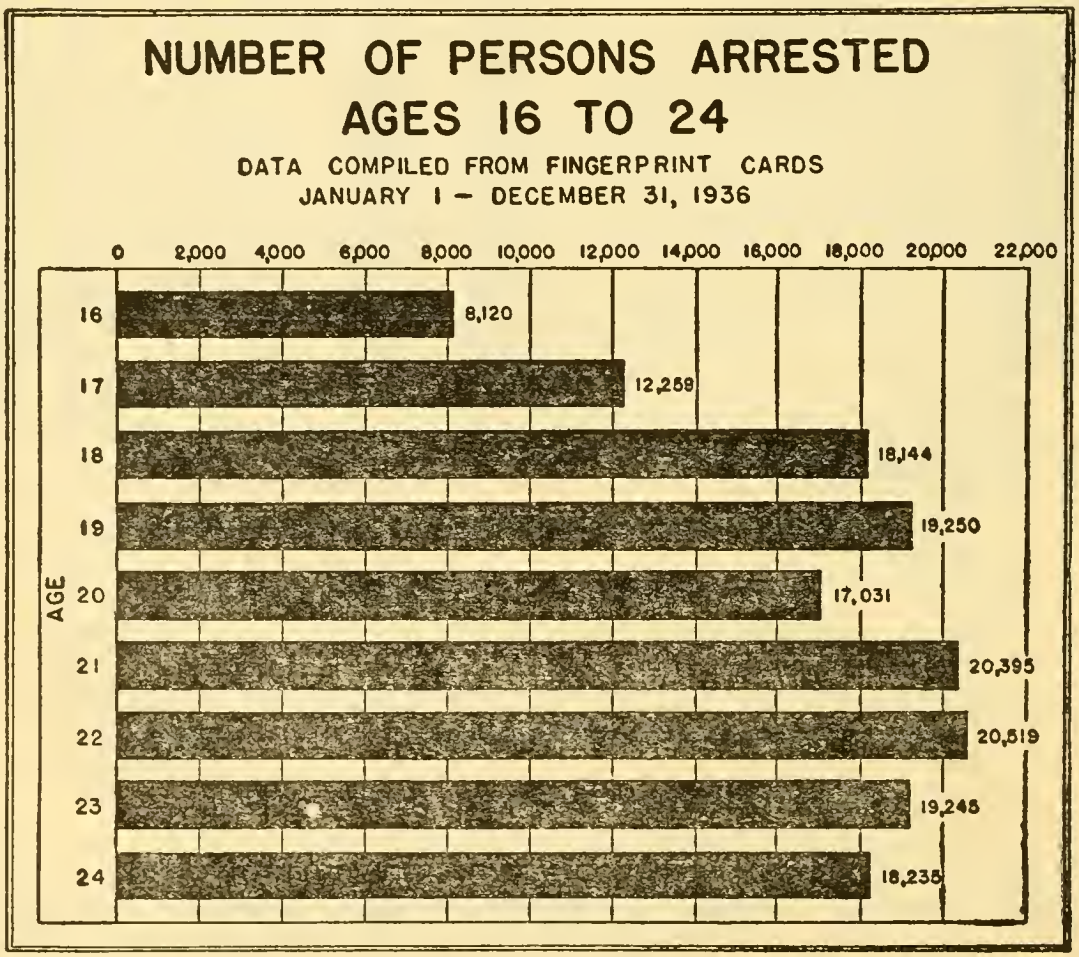

FIGURE 21.

TABLE 88.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	12	11	29	53	80	165	222	183	245	319	298	322	1,399	1,024	852	584	374	595	6,767
Robbery	24	52	75	304	514	807	894	892	957	949	800	790	2,821	1,524	975	441	223	173	13,215
Assault	92	40	60	229	395	614	806	868	1,029	1,113	1,215	1,134	5,512	4,350	3,784	2,528	1,757	2,408	27,934
Burglary—breaking or entering	49	691	517	1,810	2,255	2,464	2,160	1,702	1,691	1,529	1,376	1,228	4,680	2,878	2,036	1,162	644	814	29,686
Larceny—theft	102	851	628	1,882	2,647	3,244	3,129	2,551	2,741	2,612	2,362	2,198	8,887	6,512	5,606	3,510	2,238	3,033	54,733
Auto theft	15	140	233	804	1,004	1,329	1,145	817	816	745	565	473	1,570	848	506	219	108	61	11,398
Embezzlement and fraud	22	9	13	43	101	224	311	359	533	513	480	542	2,466	2,303	2,303	1,667	1,112	1,409	14,410
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3	8	11	65	80	112	112	112	125	119	146	116	568	451	416	272	209	308	3,233
Forgery and counterfeiting	8	20	27	81	105	217	250	236	275	294	236	261	1,162	957	872	618	387	445	6,451
Rape	4	6	17	96	183	259	337	341	331	309	282	239	894	550	437	260	201	386	5,132
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9	4	3	13	44	75	130	157	219	334	362	331	1,237	786	535	292	160	182	4,873
Other sex offenses	13	10	20	93	142	193	250	219	261	290	274	260	1,115	856	797	562	437	921	6,713
Narcotic drug laws	11	1	2	8	26	48	70	72	99	121	145	155	664	695	645	482	267	385	3,896
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	24	9	23	83	140	222	262	244	291	278	287	252	1,186	779	738	489	296	416	6,019
Offenses against family and children	5	2	1	4	7	31	82	96	119	194	185	243	1,105	986	982	773	457	414	5,686
Liquor laws	13	11	13	41	92	140	189	210	267	312	314	344	1,634	1,417	1,463	1,045	783	1,216	9,537
Driving while intoxicated	47	1	6	16	49	164	232	328	521	565	664	616	3,482	3,137	3,156	2,447	1,653	1,941	19,028
Road and driving laws	4	1	5	18	47	158	162	179	251	215	202	194	677	367	343	206	137	118	3,281
Parking violations								1		1		1	2	2	2	2			11
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	12	6	7	39	119	273	321	263	329	324	350	311	1,154	796	619	391	237	298	5,849
Disorderly conduct	104	49	69	212	370	652	728	680	971	934	825	796	3,334	2,550	2,283	1,594	1,169	1,778	19,098
Drunkenness	559	15	24	122	262	738	974	1,053	1,559	1,783	1,880	1,881	10,160	10,781	11,753	9,297	7,385	12,500	72,729
Vagrancy	132	103	61	419	862	1,487	1,752	1,403	2,061	2,034	1,746	1,563	6,396	4,767	4,087	2,565	2,026	3,593	37,057
Gambling	10	9	7	25	62	110	139	126	188	191	190	213	1,059	962	954	654	115	560	5,871
Suspicion	313	411	397	869	1,470	2,571	2,693	2,320	2,677	2,729	2,504	2,340	9,991	7,183	6,022	3,595	2,344	3,200	53,629
Not stated	16	63	42	65	120	188	201	185	241	236	264	240	1,070	852	729	459	278	359	5,599
All other offenses	55	401	340	723	1,083	1,659	1,699	1,434	1,598	1,476	1,293	1,189	4,886	3,521	3,003	1,953	1,369	2,066	29,748
Total	1,658	2,924	2,630	8,120	12,259	18,144	19,250	17,031	20,395	20,519	19,245	18,235	79,111	61,834	55,898	38,067	26,666	39,603	461,589

Youths were most frequently charged with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. For all crimes 158,752 persons under 25 were arrested, thus constituting 34.4 percent of the total of 461,589 arrest records examined. However, youths under 25 numbered 53.2 percent of those charged with robbery, 58.7 percent of those charged with burglary, 45.4 percent of those charged with larceny, and 70.8 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 89.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	6,767	743	1,927	11.0	28.5
Robbery	13,215	3,538	7,034	26.8	53.2
Assault	27,934	3,012	7,503	10.8	26.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,686	11,599	17,423	39.1	58.7
Larceny—theft	54,733	14,932	24,845	27.3	45.4
Auto theft	11,398	5,472	8,071	48.0	70.8
Embezzlement and fraud	14,410	1,060	3,128	7.4	21.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,233	500	1,006	15.5	31.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,451	936	2,002	14.5	31.0
Rape	5,132	1,239	2,400	24.1	46.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,873	426	1,672	8.7	34.3
Other sex offenses	6,713	927	2,012	13.8	30.0
Narcotic drug laws	3,896	227	747	5.8	19.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,019	983	2,091	16.3	34.7
Offenses against family and children	5,686	223	964	8.9	17.0
Liquor laws	9,537	699	1,936	7.3	20.3
Driving while intoxicated	19,028	796	3,162	4.2	16.6
Road and driving laws	3,284	570	1,432	17.4	43.6
Parking violations	11	1	3	9.1	27.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,849	1,028	2,342	17.6	40.0
Disorderly conduct	19,098	2,760	6,286	14.5	32.9
Drunkenness	72,729	3,188	10,294	4.4	14.2
Vagrancy	37,057	6,087	13,491	16.4	36.4
Gambling	5,874	478	1,260	8.1	21.5
Suspicion	53,629	10,731	20,981	20.0	39.1
Not stated	5,599	864	1,845	15.4	33.0
All other offenses	29,748	7,339	12,895	24.7	43.3
Total	461,589	80,358	158,752	17.4	34.4

The age distribution of males arrested was substantially the same as that for all persons represented in the compilation. This is due to the fact that men were represented by more than 92 percent of the arrest records examined. For females, the largest number of arrests occurred at age 22. In this respect the age distribution of females arrested was the same as that for all persons involved. However, the proportion of females arrested between the ages of 21 and 29 was 45.2 percent, whereas, for all persons represented in the tabulation, only 34.1 percent were within those age groups. Similarly, of all persons represented in the tabulation, 51.5 percent were less than 30 years of age, but 62.2 percent of the females arrested were less than 30 years old.

TABLE 90.—*Arrests by age groups, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	10	10	28	45	72	143	192	158	217	283	267	288	1,231	925	754	544	355	566	6,088
Robbery	22	47	72	290	500	777	858	867	908	897	746	740	2,652	1,454	933	428	218	169	12,578
Assault	88	34	52	196	344	539	690	768	920	997	1,074	984	4,937	3,949	3,508	2,405	1,684	2,339	25,508
Burglary—breaking or entering	47	688	513	1,788	2,234	2,431	2,114	1,673	1,657	1,492	1,340	1,204	4,560	2,815	1,993	1,137	637	803	29,126
Larceny—theft	85	821	595	1,779	2,509	3,027	2,887	2,335	2,502	2,368	2,111	1,967	7,950	5,876	5,102	3,209	2,073	2,873	50,069
Auto theft	15	134	230	796	991	1,313	1,123	804	798	731	546	464	1,539	829	493	216	107	60	11,189
Embezzlement and fraud	21	9	12	42	91	211	284	343	510	478	444	507	2,320	2,195	2,205	1,616	1,071	1,378	13,737
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	8	10	61	76	102	101	105	108	109	132	100	505	403	381	260	195	295	2,952
Forgery and counterfeiting	7	20	26	76	98	192	223	220	255	262	218	243	1,085	903	819	598	372	429	6,046
Rape	4	6	17	96	183	259	337	341	331	309	282	239	894	550	437	260	201	386	5,132
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	1	------	2	7	12	29	27	36	45	46	53	324	270	228	159	90	121	1,452
Other sex offenses	11	5	14	68	101	154	195	165	193	215	204	186	888	713	700	518	407	907	5,644
Narcotic drug laws	3	1	------	4	16	28	51	55	62	78	98	96	492	577	561	440	246	374	3,182
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	24	9	22	81	136	215	256	237	274	266	270	233	1,142	753	708	477	289	414	5,806
Offenses against family and children	5	2	1	3	6	28	75	86	112	186	178	230	1,057	960	962	768	456	412	5,527
Liquor laws	10	9	12	38	79	121	165	170	243	270	272	297	1,373	1,197	1,233	925	698	1,147	8,259
Driving while intoxicated	42	1	6	14	47	158	225	319	506	547	647	598	3,357	3,048	3,069	2,402	1,634	1,935	18,555
Road and driving laws	4	1	5	18	47	156	160	179	251	212	196	191	666	363	333	205	135	117	3,239
Parking violations	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	1	2	2	2	2	------	------	11
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	11	5	7	36	116	268	315	258	324	320	345	307	1,129	782	606	383	231	293	5,736
Disorderly conduct	79	41	60	169	314	556	584	566	809	727	672	674	2,844	2,280	2,053	1,483	1,105	1,728	16,744
Drunkenness	508	11	19	98	224	658	882	957	1,431	1,619	1,711	1,712	9,341	10,185	11,137	8,948	7,177	12,306	68,924
Vagrancy	99	90	53	365	797	1,348	1,584	1,293	1,860	1,801	1,569	1,381	5,760	4,407	3,859	2,483	1,981	3,553	34,283
Gambling	9	8	6	23	57	101	124	119	173	177	179	201	980	884	878	609	388	529	5,445
Suspicion	283	384	365	808	1,376	2,347	2,436	2,105	2,421	2,421	2,222	2,088	9,018	6,625	5,636	3,409	2,250	3,104	49,298
Not stated	15	57	32	53	108	171	183	170	215	216	237	217	1,004	809	689	440	269	340	5,225
All other offenses	43	351	282	656	1,016	1,595	1,614	1,371	1,523	1,409	1,209	1,132	4,622	3,336	2,854	1,856	1,308	1,987	28,164
Total	1,448	2,753	2,439	7,605	11,545	16,910	17,687	15,692	18,639	18,436	17,215	16,333	71,672	57,090	52,133	36,180	25,577	38,565	427,919

TABLE 91.—*Arrests by age groups—female—Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	2	1	1	8	8	22	30	25	28	36	31	34	168	99	98	40	19	29	679
Robbery	2	5	3	14	14	30	36	25	49	52	54	50	169	70	42	13	5	4	637
Assault	4	6	8	33	51	75	116	100	109	116	141	150	575	401	276	123	73	69	2,426
Burglary—breaking or entering	2	3	4	22	21	33	46	29	31	37	36	24	120	63	43	25	7	11	560
Larceny—theft	17	30	33	103	138	217	212	216	239	244	251	231	937	636	501	301	165	160	4,664
Auto theft		6	3	8	13	16	22	13	18	14	19	9	31	19	13	3	1	1	209
Embezzlement and fraud	1		1	1	10	13	27	16	23	35	36	35	146	108	98	51	41	31	673
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2		1	4	4	10	11	7	17	10	14	16	63	48	35	12	14	13	281
Forgery and counterfeiting	1		1	5	7	25	27	16	20	32	18	18	77	54	53	20	15	16	405
Rape																			0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	3	3	11	37	63	101	130	183	289	316	278	913	516	307	133	70	61	3,421
Other sex offenses	2	5	6	25	41	39	55	54	68	75	70	74	227	143	97	44	30	11	1,069
Narcotic drug laws	8		2	4	10	20	19	17	37	43	47	59	172	118	84	42	21	11	714
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc			1	2	4	7	6	7	17	12	17	19	44	26	30	12	7	2	213
Offenses against family and children				1	1	3	7	10	7	8	7	13	48	26	20	5	1	2	159
Liquor laws	3	2	1	6	13	19	24	40	24	42	42	47	261	220	230	120	85	99	1,278
Driving while intoxicated	5			2	2	6	7	9	15	18	17	18	125	89	87	45	19	9	473
Road and driving laws						2	2			3	6	3	11	4	10	1	2	1	45
Parking violations																			0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	1		3	3	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	25	14	13	8	6	5	113
Disorderly conduct	25	8	9	43	56	96	144	114	162	207	153	122	490	270	230	111	64	50	2,354
Drunkenness	51	4	5	24	38	80	92	96	128	164	169	172	819	596	616	349	208	194	3,805
Vagrancy	33	13	8	54	65	139	168	110	201	233	177	182	636	360	228	82	45	40	2,771
Gambling	1	1	1	2	5	9	15	7	15	14	11	12	79	78	76	45	27	31	429
Suspicion	30	27	32	61	94	224	257	215	256	308	282	252	973	558	386	186	91	96	4,331
Not stated	1	6	10	12	12	17	18	15	26	20	27	23	66	43	40	19	9	10	374
All other offenses	12	50	58	67	67	64	85	63	75	67	84	57	264	185	149	97	61	79	1,584
Total	210	171	191	515	711	1,234	1,563	1,339	1,756	2,083	2,030	1,902	7,439	4,744	3,765	1,887	1,089	1,038	33,670

During 1936, 39.7 percent (183,140) of the persons arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 9,996 records bearing notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned, although the fingerprints had not previously been filed in the Bureau. This makes a total of 193,136 records containing information regarding the prior criminal activities of the persons arrested. The records disclosed that 139,707 (72.3 percent) had previously been convicted of one or more offenses. This number constitutes 30.3 percent of the 461,589 arrest records examined.

Many of the persons had been previously convicted of major violations, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	1,351
Robbery	6,054
Assault	7,615
Burglary	17,332
Larceny (and related offenses)	35,705
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,454
Rape	918
Narcotic drug laws	3,034
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	1,360
Driving while intoxicated	2,681
Total	81,004

The records of 39 of the persons charged with criminal homicide during 1936 disclosed that they had been previously convicted of homicide. In general, the tabulation indicates a tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

As heretofore indicated, the records show that 139,707 of the persons arrested had been previously convicted. The records of those persons disclosed 403,001 prior convictions, an average of almost three per individual; 178,286 of the convictions were for major violations, and 224,715 were for less serious infractions of the criminal laws.

Of the 33,670 females arrested, only 28.4 percent had previous fingerprint cards on file, as compared with 39.7 percent for all persons represented in the tabulation. Similarly, females represented only 4.6 percent of the 139,707 previous convictions found in the records. Since women represented 7.3 percent of the total persons whose arrest records were examined during the year, the percentage of women among those whose records showed previous convictions is comparatively low.

TABLE 92.—*Number with Previous Fingerprint Records—Arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Total		Male		Female	
	Number arrested	Number with previous fingerprint record	Number arrested	Number with previous fingerprint record	Number arrested	Number with previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide	6,767	1,602	6,088	1,518	679	84
Robbery	13,215	6,461	12,578	6,236	637	225
Assault	27,934	9,398	25,508	8,927	2,426	471
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,686	12,341	29,126	12,198	560	143
Larceny—theft	54,735	21,633	50,069	20,399	4,664	1,234
Auto theft	11,398	4,455	11,189	4,407	209	48
Embezzlement and fraud	14,410	6,386	13,737	6,173	673	213
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,233	986	2,952	932	281	54
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,451	3,102	6,046	3,017	405	85
Rape	5,132	1,321	5,132	1,321	0	----
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,873	1,960	1,452	574	3,421	1,886
Other sex offenses	6,713	1,800	5,641	1,557	1,069	243
Narcotic drug laws	8,896	2,511	8,182	2,167	714	344
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,019	1,980	5,806	1,937	213	43
Offenses against family and children	5,686	1,673	5,527	1,653	159	23
Liquor laws	9,537	3,106	8,259	2,847	1,278	259
Driving while intoxicated	19,028	4,715	18,555	4,614	473	101
Road and driving laws	3,284	866	8,239	860	45	6
Parking violations	11	3	11	3	0	----
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5,849	1,813	5,736	1,788	113	25
Disorderly conduct	19,098	7,038	16,744	6,424	2,354	614
Drunkenness	72,720	80,912	68,924	29,582	3,805	1,330
Vagrancy	37,057	19,351	34,283	18,335	2,774	1,016
Gambling	5,874	1,543	5,445	1,492	429	51
Suspicion	53,629	22,526	49,298	21,371	4,331	1,155
Not stated	5,599	2,335	5,225	2,247	374	88
All other offenses	29,748	11,323	28,164	11,002	1,584	321
Total	461,589	183,140	427,919	173,581	33,670	9,562

TABLE 93.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	64.5	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	32.9
Vagrancy	52.2	Liquor laws	32.6
Robbery	48.9	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	31.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	48.1	Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30.5
Embezzlement and fraud	44.3	Offenses against family and children	29.4
Drunkenness	42.5	Parking violations [1]	27.3
Suspicion	42.0	Other sex offenses	26.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	41.6	Road and driving laws	26.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	40.2	Gambling	26.3
Larceny—theft	39.5	Rape	25.7
Auto theft	39.1	Driving while intoxicated	24.8
All other offenses	38.1	Criminal homicide	23.7
Disorderly conduct	36.9		
Assault	33.6		

[1] Only 11 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 94.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	39	77	105	144	176	32	15	10	15	14	8	8	23	30
Robbery	39	676	299	801	969	289	69	43	106	21	56	41	72	98
Assault	162	336	1,184	703	1,099	176	100	32	112	82	91	86	93	171
Burglary—breaking or entering	59	466	365	3,178	2,213	443	128	65	244	46	33	67	72	133
Larceny—theft	128	675	688	2,531	5,732	608	428	122	536	89	173	144	411	171
Auto theft	14	163	107	523	802	506	72	28	99	17	14	19	17	38
Embezzlement and fraud	43	136	112	293	799	141	889	23	542	23	28	37	53	34
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	10	42	38	124	187	29	12	15	18	6	8	8	13	12
Forgery and counterfeiting	17	90	51	211	368	101	306	7	659	15	12	18	16	17
Rape	10	51	96	108	184	33	16	7	20	49	13	23	5	27
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8	36	59	43	129	15	15	2	17	7	445	41	43	15
Other sex offenses	15	45	61	120	194	32	20	6	27	31	66	165	16	21
Narcotic drug laws	7	60	40	159	267	15	26	10	42	11	52	15	987	20
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	38	97	169	225	272	55	22	13	38	14	15	15	16	77
Offenses against family and children	4	18	101	83	133	14	41	1	23	10	11	24	4	12
Liquor laws	25	58	164	125	221	58	27	22	48	13	38	24	22	42
Driving while intoxicated	32	94	131	219	368	91	93	14	88	31	20	36	29	32
Road and driving laws	3	22	37	54	110	15	12	3	8	5	3	7	----	10
Parking violations					2									
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	10	42	108	127	242	75	26	6	26	12	9	9	9	15
Disorderly conduct	56	187	385	503	819	125	102	21	122	47	90	76	77	89
Drunkenness	148	542	1,280	1,537	3,017	369	453	71	426	98	204	333	239	257
Vagrancy	89	588	561	1,639	2,661	397	342	67	326	67	201	153	284	165
Gambling	10	39	55	69	98	25	27	13	21	1	11	9	21	20
Suspicion	228	931	766	2,313	3,304	638	534	108	587	122	214	137	385	203
Not stated	32	110	95	255	332	90	89	11	93	14	21	17	24	23
All other offenses	125	473	558	1,245	1,466	348	194	43	211	73	66	106	103	128
Total	1,351	6,054	7,615	17,332	26,164	4,720	4,058	763	4,454	918	1,902	1,618	3,034	1,860

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	10	115	23	5	———	17	66	72	33	15	3	5	63	1,123
Robbery	18	166	38	25	———	36	182	216	243	48	32	20	235	4,838
Assault	70	398	108	45	———	91	505	540	247	122	37	20	358	6,968
Burglary—breaking or entering	41	241	79	32	———	89	269	429	399	47	38	38	544	9,758
Larceny—theft	76	518	183	70	———	147	549	990	895	97	80	57	842	16,940
Auto theft	13	83	48	14	———	42	92	140	116	13	19	22	231	3,252
Embezzlement and fraud	28	164	76	26	———	30	106	228	268	28	27	9	221	4,364
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	61	7	5	———	8	30	24	23	8	2	2	48	745
Forgery and counterfeiting	27	59	25	4	———	14	43	103	43	10	5	8	120	2,349
Rape	16	49	13	9	———	13	54	35	31	14	4	5	75	960
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	45	7	3	———	8	97	73	150	11	13	5	34	1,326
Other sex offenses	15	58	16	9	———	17	81	123	81	14	10	3	64	1,310
Narcotic drug laws	2	38	5	———	———	2	57	38	116	25	8	3	42	2,047
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4	78	22	16	———	23	80	81	62	22	15	6	90	1,565
Offenses against family and children	176	56	31	9	———	17	57	90	21	14	2	7	71	1,030
Liquor laws	14	751	26	14	1	27	78	116	42	50	13	8	82	2,109
Driving while intoxicated	26	307	519	86	———	69	140	741	96	33	12	16	134	3,457
Road and driving laws	4	41	29	49	———	33	33	63	16	6	———	———	41	604
Parking violations	———	———	———	———	———	———	1	———	———	———	———	———	———	3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	66	65	39	———	110	72	107	36	11	7	8	69	1,309
Disorderly conduct	36	162	101	30	———	54	793	797	385	45	29	9	267	5,407
Drunkenness	173	1,211	868	160	———	160	956	10,961	1,590	265	54	50	921	26,343
Vagrancy	64	375	120	30	———	41	619	1,707	2,806	92	109	21	903	14,427
Gambling	5	122	10	10	———	9	33	36	40	179	7	5	47	922
Suspicion	63	550	138	70	———	101	576	1,214	1,491	114	117	52	1,023	15,979
Not stated	14	87	22	11	———	16	49	126	78	4	8	12	112	1,745
All other offenses	114	298	102	40	———	64	346	668	556	71	53	383	988	8,827
Total	1,022	6,099	2,681	811	1	1,238	5,964	19,718	9,864	1,358	704	779	7,625	139,707

TABLE 95.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	35	77	99	143	166	32	15	8	14	14	3	8	23	30
Robbery	39	672	289	796	944	289	67	42	106	21	23	38	67	96
Assault	154	330	1,122	702	1,054	176	99	32	112	82	44	77	92	170
Burglary—breaking or entering	58	466	362	3,167	2,196	442	127	65	243	46	22	65	68	133
Larceny—theft	120	661	653	2,515	5,380	605	414	118	524	89	83	119	384	166
Auto theft	14	163	106	522	797	503	72	27	99	17	11	18	16	38
Embezzlement and fraud	41	134	111	292	776	140	860	22	534	23	17	36	48	34
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	9	42	36	124	176	29	10	14	18	6	5	5	13	12
Forgery and counterfeiting	17	90	48	211	362	100	293	6	648	15	11	15	13	17
Rape	10	51	96	108	184	33	16	7	20	49	13	23	5	27
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	18	31	40	60	15	12	2	12	7	36	7	18	9
Other sex offenses	14	45	53	119	180	32	19	5	25	31	15	140	12	21
Narcotic drug laws	7	57	38	157	248	15	24	10	39	11	15	8	913	20
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	37	97	167	225	270	54	22	13	37	14	13	15	16	77
Offenses against family and children	4	18	101	83	131	14	41	1	23	10	10	24	4	11
Liquor laws	23	58	154	125	212	58	27	21	47	13	23	16	20	41
Driving while intoxicated	32	93	131	216	363	91	92	14	87	31	16	33	28	31
Road and driving laws	3	22	37	54	110	15	12	3	8	5	3	7	--------	10
Parking violations					2									
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	10	42	106	127	242	75	26	6	26	12	7	8	9	15
Disorderly conduct	54	184	361	495	769	125	98	21	118	47	33	60	68	87
Drunkenness	144	537	1,231	1,529	2,938	368	446	68	419	98	97	279	221	250
Vagrancy	86	575	544	1,635	2,570	394	335	66	321	67	71	124	249	163
Gambling	10	39	55	69	95	24	27	13	21	1	10	9	21	20
Suspicion	221	921	738	2,309	3,199	634	516	104	576	122	87	124	349	202
Not stated	30	108	93	253	323	90	87	11	90	14	10	16	21	22
All other offenses	122	468	549	1,242	1,444	348	191	43	203	73	38	94	91	128
Total	1,301	5,968	7,311	17,258	25,191	4,701	3,948	742	4,370	918	716	1,368	2,769	1,830

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	10	107	22	5	———	17	54	67	32	14	3	5	63	1,066
Robbery	18	161	38	25	———	36	168	203	227	48	31	18	231	4,693
Assault	70	383	107	45	———	90	442	502	234	115	56	18	346	6,634
Burglary—breaking or entering	41	236	79	31	———	89	264	425	392	47	36	36	540	9,676
Larceny—theft	75	493	183	70	———	144	492	936	827	95	78	54	816	16,094
Auto theft	13	83	48	13	———	42	92	135	113	12	19	22	230	3,225
Embezzlement and fraud	28	158	75	26	———	30	97	224	258	28	26	9	216	4,243
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	60	7	5	———	8	24	22	18	8	2	2	48	708
Forgery and counterfeiting	27	59	25	4	———	14	43	102	38	10	5	8	116	2,297
Rape	16	49	13	9	———	13	54	35	31	14	4	5	75	960
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	28	5	3	———	7	19	17	34	11	4	2	19	428
Other sex offenses	15	51	14	9	———	15	67	105	61	13	8	2	57	1,128
Narcotic drug laws	2	33	5	———	———	2	33	33	83	25	8	2	34	1,822
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4	76	21	16	———	22	73	79	61	21	15	6	88	1,539
Offenses against family and children	175	55	31	9	———	17	53	89	20	14	2	6	69	1,015
Liquor laws	13	702	26	14	1	27	68	103	40	46	11	7	81	1,977
Driving while intoxicated	26	302	509	85	———	69	135	721	88	33	12	15	133	3,386
Road and driving laws	4	41	29	49	———	33	33	62	16	6	———	———	41	603
Parking violations	———	———	———	———	———	———	1	———	———	———	———	———	———	3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	63	65	39	———	109	71	105	34	11	7	8	69	1,295
Disorderly conduct	36	154	99	29	———	53	689	695	344	44	26	8	253	4,950
Drunkenness	172	1,168	853	158	———	156	896	10,474	1,508	262	50	48	894	25,264
Vagrancy	64	358	118	29	———	40	568	1,650	2,650	89	104	15	879	13,764
Gambling	5	116	10	10	———	9	33	30	38	176	7	5	47	900
Suspicion	63	534	133	68	———	100	501	1,149	1,404	112	108	46	980	15,300
Not stated	14	85	22	11	———	16	47	118	75	4	6	11	108	1,685
All other offenses	109	289	101	40	———	64	324	655	543	71	52	328	954	8,564
Total	1,013	5,844	2,638	802	1	1,222	5,341	18,736	9,169	1,329	660	686	7,387	133,219

TABLE 96.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	4		6	1	10			2	1		5			
Robbery		4	10	5	25		2	1			33	3	5	2
Assault	8	6	62	1	45		1				47	9	1	1
Burglary—breaking or entering	1		3	11	17	1	1		1		11	2	4	
Larceny—theft	8	14	35	16	352	3	14	4	12		90	25	27	5
Auto theft			1	1	5	3		1			3	1	1	
Embezzlement and fraud	2	2	1	1	23	1	29	1	8		11	1	5	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1		2		11		2	1			3	3		
Forgery and counterfeiting			3		6	1	13	1	11		1	3	3	
Rape														
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	18	28	3	69		3		5		409	34	25	6
Other sex offenses	1		8	1	14		1	1	2		51	25	4	
Narcotic drug laws		3	2	2	19		2		3		37	7	74	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1		2		2	1			1		2			
Offenses against family and children					2						1			1
Liquor laws	2		10		9			1	1		15	8	2	1
Driving while intoxicated		1		3	5		1		1		4	3	1	1
Road and driving laws														
Parking violations														
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws			2								2	1		
Disorderly conduct	2	3	24	8	50		4		4		57	16	9	2
Drunkenness	4	5	49	8	79	1	7	3	7		107	54	18	7
Vagrancy	3	13	17	4	91	3	7	1	5		130	29	35	2
Gambling					3	1					1			
Suspicion	7	10	28	4	105	4	18	4	11		127	13	36	1
Not stated	2	2	2	2	9		2		3		11	1	3	1
All other offenses	3	5	9	3	22		3		8		28	12	12	
Total	50	86	304	74	973	19	110	21	84		1,186	250	265	30

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide		8	1				12	5	1	1				57
Robbery		5					14	13	16		1	2	4	145
Assault		15	1			1	63	38	13	7	1	2	12	334
Burglary—breaking or entering		5		1			5	4	7		2	2	4	82
Larceny—theft	1	25				3	57	54	68	2	2	3	26	846
Auto theft				1				5	3	1			1	27
Embezzlement and fraud		6	1				9	4	10		1		5	121
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing		1					6	2	5					37
Forgery and counterfeiting								1	5				4	52
Rape														0
Prostitution and commercialized vice		17	2			1	73	56	116		9	3	15	898
Other sex offenses		7	2			2	14	18	20	1	2	1	7	182
Narcotic drug laws		5					24	5	33			1	8	225
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.		2	1			1	7	2	1	1			2	26
Offenses against family and children	1	1					4	1	1			1	2	15
Liquor laws	1	49					10	13	2	4	2	1	1	132
Driving while intoxicated		5	10	1			5	20	8			1	1	71
Road and driving laws								1						1
Parking violations														0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws		3				1	1	2	2					14
Disorderly conduct		8	2	1		1	104	102	41	1	3	1	14	457
Drunkenness	1	43	15	2		4	60	487	82	3	4	2	27	1,079
Vagrancy		17	2	1		1	51	57	156	3	5	6	24	663
Gambling		6						6	2	3				22
Suspicion		16	5	2		1	75	65	87	2	9	6	43	679
Not stated		2					2	8	3		2	1	4	61
All other offenses	5	9	1				22	13	13		1	60	34	263
Total	9	255	43	9		16	623	982	695	29	44	93	238	6,488

TABLE 97.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	1,123	1,287	996	2,283
Robbery	4,838	7,471	4,776	12,247
Assault	6,968	8,394	7,941	16,335
Burglary—breaking or entering	9,758	16,522	9,015	25,537
Larceny—theft	16,940	31,812	23,657	55,469
Auto theft	3,252	4,666	2,601	7,267
Embezzlement and fraud	4,364	7,120	4,167	11,287
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	745	1,104	842	1,946
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,349	4,206	1,761	5,967
Rape	960	1,170	787	1,957
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,326	1,626	1,396	3,022
Other sex offenses	1,310	1,585	1,538	3,123
Narcotic drug laws	2,047	5,669	2,309	7,978
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,565	2,089	1,531	3,620
Offenses against family and children	1,030	1,056	900	1,956
Liquor laws	2,109	1,542	2,565	4,107
Driving while intoxicated	3,457	2,155	4,298	6,453
Road and driving laws	604	488	626	1,114
Parking violations	3	3	3	6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,309	1,281	1,434	2,715
Disorderly conduct	5,407	5,568	10,164	15,732
Drunkenness	26,343	18,308	77,564	95,872
Vagrancy	14,427	16,642	29,262	45,904
Gambling	922	1,014	788	1,802
Suspicion	15,979	22,356	20,299	42,655
Not stated	1,745	2,588	1,859	4,447
All other offenses	8,827	10,564	11,636	22,200
Total	139,707	178,286	224,715	403,001

Whites were represented by 333,922 of the records examined and Negroes by 104,998. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 2,592; Chinese, 1,057; Japanese, 243; Mexican, 16,465; all others, 2,312.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 1,306 were arrested and fingerprinted during 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 438, and for foreign-born whites 199. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulations. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 98.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	3,972	2,519	37	12	6	177	44	6,767
Robbery	9,073	3,596	49	5	2	367	123	13,215
Assault	15,167	11,360	158	32	16	915	286	27,934
Burglary—breaking or entering	21,320	7,391	100	14	5	716	134	29,686
Larceny—theft	37,415	15,354	248	17	8	1,494	197	54,733
Auto theft	9,468	1,571	47	2	2	279	29	11,398
Embezzlement and fraud	12,322	1,621	64	9	8	346	40	14,410
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,298	850	12	7	1	49	16	3,233
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,682	632	43	6	5	61	22	6,451
Rape	3,764	1,031	45	12	4	204	72	5,132
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,490	1,270	23	3	1	68	18	4,873
Other sex offenses	5,443	1,079	26	4	4	127	30	6,713
Narcotic drug laws	2,224	593	7	698	8	281	85	3,896
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,252	2,440	9	21	4	199	94	6,019
Offenses against family and children	4,717	792	20	1	------	146	10	5,686
Liquor laws	5,435	3,938	32	5	------	118	9	9,537
Driving while intoxicated	16,362	1,337	161	1	32	1,080	55	19,028
Road and driving laws	2,320	755	16	2	3	151	37	3,284
Parking violations	6	5	------	------	------	------	------	11
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,132	1,411	22	2	9	244	29	5,849
Disorderly conduct	13,003	5,023	131	11	8	823	99	19,098
Drunkenness	58,070	8,525	763	12	77	5,143	139	72,729
Vagrancy	27,963	7,272	193	82	9	1,345	243	37,057
Gambling	2,979	2,672	2	108	14	43	56	5,874
Suspicion	37,572	14,298	238	31	3	1,230	257	53,629
Not stated	4,274	1,114	34	------	------	153	24	5,599
All other offenses	22,193	6,549	112	10	14	706	164	29,748
Total	333,922	104,998	2,592	1,057	243	16,465	2,312	461,589

TABLE 99.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	3,738	2,080	35	12	6	173	44	6,088
Robbery	8,750	3,305	45	5	2	349	122	12,578
Assault	14,624	9,500	152	82	16	905	279	25,508
Burglary—breaking or entering	20,958	7,216	95	14	5	706	132	29,126
Larceny—theft	34,856	13,375	237	17	6	1,427	151	50,069
Auto theft	9,308	1,532	46	2	2	271	28	11,189
Embezzlement and fraud	11,818	1,463	63	9	8	340	36	13,737
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,165	706	12	7	1	46	15	2,952
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,363	556	41	6	5	54	21	6,046
Rape	3,764	1,031	45	12	4	204	72	5,132
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,019	392	4	3	1	24	9	1,452
Other sex offenses	4,687	779	22	4	4	120	28	5,644
Narcotic drug laws	1,704	445	6	692	8	244	83	3,182
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,177	2,302	9	21	4	199	94	5,806
Offenses against family and children	4,584	767	20	1	------	145	10	5,527
Liquor laws	4,990	3,121	27	4	------	108	9	8,259
Driving while intoxicated	15,931	1,309	158	1	32	1,071	53	18,555
Road and driving laws	2,282	750	14	2	3	151	37	3,239
Parking violations	6	5	------	------	------	------	------	11
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,051	1,385	21	2	9	239	29	5,736
Disorderly conduct	11,650	4,072	120	10	8	791	93	16,744
Drunkenness	55,398	7,593	694	12	77	5,010	135	68,924
Vagrancy	20,036	6,596	159	31	9	1,239	213	34,283
Gambling	2,891	2,332	2	107	14	43	56	5,445
Suspicion	34,610	13,003	206	31	3	1,188	227	49,298
Not stated	4,019	1,005	32	------	------	148	21	5,225
All other offenses	21,029	6,182	106	10	14	666	157	28,164
Total	313,438	92,807	2,371	1,017	241	15,861	2,154	427,919

TABLE 100.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	234	439	2			4		679
Robbery	323	291	4			18	1	637
Assault	543	1,860	6			10	7	2,426
Burglary—breaking or entering	368	175	5			10	2	560
Larceny—theft	2,559	1,979	11		2	67	46	4,664
Auto theft	160	39	1			8	1	209
Embezzlement and fraud	504	158	1			6	4	673
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	133	144				3	1	231
Forgery and counterfeiting	319	76	2			7	1	405
Rape								0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,471	878	19			44	9	3,421
Other sex offenses	756	300	4			7	2	1,069
Narcotic drug laws	520	148	1	6		37	2	714
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	75	138						213
Offenses against family and children	133	25				1		159
Liquor laws	445	817	5	1		10		1,278
Driving while intoxicated	431	28	3			9	2	473
Road and driving laws	38	5	2					45
Parking violations								0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	81	26	1			5		113
Disorderly conduct	1,353	951	11	1		32	6	2,354
Drunkenness	2,672	927	69			133	4	3,805
Vagrancy	1,927	676	34	1		106	30	2,774
Gambling	88	340		1				429
Suspicion	2,932	1,295	32			42	30	4,331
Not stated	255	109	2			5	3	374
All other offenses	1,164	367	6			40	7	1,584
Total	20,484	12,191	221	10	2	604	158	33,670

TABLE 101.—*Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936, rate per 100,000 of population (excluding those under 15 years of age)*

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	5.0	4.2	31.3
Robbery	12.4	3.3	44.7
Assault	18.1	21.6	141.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	30.2	7.2	91.9
Larceny—theft	52.2	19.4	190.9
Auto theft	13.7	1.8	19.5
Embezzelement and fraud	15.7	7.0	20.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2.7	3.5	10.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	7.9	2.4	7.9
Rape	5.0	2.9	12.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4.9	1.8	15.8
Other sex offenses	6.7	5.7	13.4
Narcotic drug laws	3.2	0.9	7.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4.1	3.5	30.3
Offenses against family and children	6.2	4.6	9.8
Liquor laws	6.7	7.7	49.0
Driving while intoxicated	21.7	8.2	16.6
Road and driving laws	3.3	1.0	9.4
Parking violations	(*)	(*)	0.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	5.7	2.4	17.5
Disorderly conduct	17.5	10.6	62.5
Drunkenness	69.1	31.6	106.0
Vagrancy	35.8	12.6	90.4
Gambling	3.6	3.3	33.2
Suspicion	50.1	16.1	177.8
Not stated	6.0	2.3	13.9
All other offenses	80.5	14.3	81.4
Total	437.9	199.4	1,305.8

*Less than 1/10 of 1 per 100,000.

TABLE 102.—*Number of native whites, number of foreign-born whites and number of Negroes arrested and fingerprinted by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Number of arrests per 100,000 of the general population of the United States		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15	1,753	19	735	88.5	49.4	305.7
16	5,486	115	2,187	271.5	225.2	848.6
17	8,180	126	3,255	419.6	193.0	1,328.7
18	12,100	170	4,293	614.9	212.3	1,595.1
19	12,805	188	4,554	685.1	209.4	1,911.4
20	11,425	209	3,965	629.2	195.5	1,533.6
21	13,323	248	4,566	727.5	212.9	2,000.0
22	13,049	369	5,028	732.4	239.6	2,016.1
23	12,041	347	4,941	703.7	240.8	2,108.4
24	11,305	355	4,768	679.3	214.6	2,051.1
25–29	48,006	1,996	20,850	635.6	195.5	1,945.3
30–34	37,763	2,654	14,644	550.2	212.9	1,693.9
35–39	32,719	3,752	13,031	499.4	229.9	1,462.7
40–44	22,526	4,460	7,257	409.2	263.3	1,055.7
45–49	15,162	4,112	4,431	318.7	262.7	703.3
50 and over	22,290	6,953	5,067	154.0	141.6	354.6
Total	279,933	26,018	103,575	435.4	199.2	1,290.3

TABLE 103.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age, of native whites, foreign-born whites and Negroes, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1936*

Age	Number arrested			Percent		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15 and under 21	51,749	827	18,989	18.5	3.2	18.3
21–24	49,718	1,259	19,306	17.8	4.8	18.6
25–29	48,006	1,996	20,850	17.1	7.7	20.2
30–34	37,763	2,654	14,644	13.5	10.2	14.1
35–39	32,719	3,752	13,031	11.7	14.4	12.6
40–44	22,526	4,460	7,257	8.0	17.1	7.0
45–49	15,162	4,112	4,431	5.4	15.8	4.3
50 and over	22,290	6,953	5,067	8.0	26.8	4.9
Total	279,933	26,018	103,575	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the end of December 1936, there were 6,682,609 fingerprint records and 7,798,946 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during 1936, more than 53 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 5,942 were identified through fingerprint records during this same period, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of these fugitives.

As of December 31, 1936, there were 10,229 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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